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Eastern Europe

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EIGHTH ALBANIAN WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES

Vito Kapo Addresses Congress

AU011420 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 1 June 1978 broadcasts an 80-minute report on the morning's proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union in the city of Durres. The report includes a 9-minute recorded portion of the beginning of the report delivered to the congress by Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union and AWP Central Committee member, followed by an announcer-read summary of her speech.

In her report, after mentioning the general role of women in Albania, their struggle for emancipation, their undying love for the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha and so forth, Vito Kapo also stresses the support of the Albanian Women's Union for the party's foreign policy, including the following passage:

"The Yugoslav revisionists, the Eurocommunists and others are also operating [passage indistinct] and loyal servants of the big bourgeoisie to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the working class and [passage indistinct]. Acting as strikebreakers and as underminers within their own countries, in the international field they have turned themselves into open defenders of imperialism, neocolonialism and of the entire system of inequality, diktat and of the exploitation of the peoples.

"Currently, however, alongside the former modern revisionists, new opportunists have also emerged, who are preaching the so-called theory of three worlds. This theory is daily and increasingly revealing itself as it is, in fact, an anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary theory. Not only does it constitute an overt departure from Marxist-Leninism, but it also represents a very dangerous strategy to undermine the revolution and the liberation of the peoples. Speculating on the transformations that have supposedly occurred in the world, the partisans of the three worlds theory are (?striving) for reconciliation and cooperation with U.S. imperialism, with the bourgeoisie of other imperialist countries and with all kinds of reactionary cliques. The genuine Marxist-Leninists, the international proletariat, the freedom-loving peoples struggling against oppression and exploitation contemptuously reject the appeals being made by the town-criers of this infamous theory. They are understanding increasingly more that the three worlds theory is in the service of imperialism and of modern revisionism; it undermines the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples; it divides the Marxist-Leninist movement and the unity of the international proletariat. Therefore, the genuine revolutionaries are determined to struggle against this theory and its zealous preachers."

There follows a 15-minute recording of Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, reading the greetings message to the congress from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. Vito Kapo then returns to the rostrum, thanking Enver Hoxha on behalf of the congress. The morning session was then thus concluded, according to the announcer.

Hoxha, Shehu Attend 2 June

AU021942 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service at 1800 GMT 2 June broadcast a 90-minute report on that day's proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union held in the city of Durres. The morning session of the second day of the congress opened at 0600 GMT and the first sitting was chaired by Eleni Selenica. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, was reported arriving in the hall just before the opening of the second sitting of this session.

The report says he was accompanied by Haxhi Lleshi, Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Vito Kapo, Nexhmije Hoxha and Mihallao Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee. This sitting was chaired by Fiqrete Shehu. The third and last sitting of this morning's session was chaired by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai.

The afternoon session, the third session of this congress, opened at 1500 GMT. The reporter states that the delegates welcomed the entrance of Comrades Hekuran Isai, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Lenka Cuko, Qirjako Mihali and Simon Stefani. Also taking their place at the presidium are Vito Kapo, president of the Albanian Women's Union, and AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha and Fiqrete Shehu. The chairman of this first sitting of the afternoon session, Marie Marku, announced that a delegation of the Women's Union of Tanzania had also arrived to participate in the congress, as well as a delegation from the women's section of the All-African Congress of Azania and two women friends from France: (Anique Miske), director of studies at the Montreux Institute of Social Studies, and Professor [name indistinct], of Rouen University.

The announcer then states that the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union was greeted by Le Thi Xuyen, leader of the delegation of the women's union of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A brief recorded excerpt of her speech in Vietnamese was broadcast and then a translation in Albanian followed. The same procedure was also followed with the speeches made by (Diana Bunyon) delegate of the union of revolutionary women of England, and leaders of the delegations of the women's organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the organization of revolutionary women of Brazil, the union on revolutionary women of Greece, the revolutionary women of Germany, the revolutionary women of Iran, and the revolutionary women of Italy. The last three made brief mentions of the three worlds theory in their speeches.

The announcer then states that this concluded the 2 June sessions of the congress.

3 June Activities Reported

AU032048 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service at 1800 GMT 3 June broadcast a 70-minute report on that day's proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union held in the city of Durres. The announcer reports the following party and state leaders entering the hall amid applause and ovations: Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Spiro Koleka, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Prokop Murra, Haxhi Lleshi, Vito Kapo, Nexhmije Hoxha, Fiqrete Shehu and Mihallaq Zicishti. Different announcers then read excerpts from speeches delivered by delegates.

A 30-minute artistic program performed by children, with much singing and recital of poetry of a highly patriotic and militant nature, was then broadcast. The reporter then announces that the congress was addressed by the leader of the delegation of the women's organization of the All-African Congress of Azania, Elizabeth Sideiko. In her speech she hailed Albania's role in the struggle against both superpowers, and the achievements of Albania women. She was followed by the delegate of the Union of Tanzania Women, who spoke mainly about the struggle for the emanicipation of women, praising Albania's achievements in this field. The next foreign speaker was the leader of the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union, who made a strong attack on neocolonialism and spoke about the role of African women in the struggle against the Smith regime. The announcer then says that the rostrum was given to the leader of the delegation of the Popular Union of Spanish Women, who discussed the exploitation of women and also denounced the three worlds theory as aiding imperialism and capitalism. Her speech was followed by that of the leader of the delegation of Palestinian women, who castigated U.S. support for Israel and hailed Albania's support for the Palestinian cause.

The announcer then states that this ended the account of the day's proceedings of the congress.

In a later broadcast, however, at 2000 GMT, the following foreign delegates are also mentioned as having addressed the morning session: the leaders of the delegations of the Union of Canadian Revolutionary Women, of Chilean Women, of the Union of Women of Mali, the revolutionary women of Mexico, of the women's organization of Zimababwe African National Union (ZANU), and of the women's organization of the All-African National Congress of Azania. Also mentioned as having addressed the congress were guests from Brussels, Paris and Rouen University. However, no details of their speeches were given.

The announcer states that the afternoon session of the congress opened at 1500 GMT and that in addition to the plenary session, the delegates also debated in two commissions: on ideological, political and social problems, and on problems concerning the participation of women at work. No further details of the session are given, the announcer stating merely that the 4 June session will begin at 0700 GMT.

An earlier newscast at 1230 GMT included a 12-minute recorded speech by a representative of "Albanian women abroad," Vanguelia Theodhosi, a resident of Boston. In her speech, which she delivered during the morning session, she generally praised Albania's achievements under the leadership of Enver Hoxha, recalled the bad conditions which existed in Albania before the war and which had forced thousands to emigrate and seek their livelihood abroad. Her speech was interrupted frequently by applause and ovations.

Vito Kapo Reelected President

LD041438Y Tirana ATA in English 1250 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 4 Jun ATA--The last sitting of the 8th Congress of WUA Womens Union of Albania took place today. The central organs of the Women's Union of Albania were elected at this sitting. Comrade Vito Kapo was reelected president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania.

Congress Concludes 4 June

AU041510 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service at 1000 GMT 4 June broadcast a 24-minute account of that day's closing session of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union held in the city of Durres. The account begins with an on-the-spot report of the scene inside and outside the congress hall. The reporter announces the arrival of the following party and state leaders amid applause and ovations by delegates: Mehmet Shehu, Husni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Manush Hyftiu, Pali Miska, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Haxhi Lleshi, Vito Kapo, Nexhmije Hoxha and Fiqrete Shehu, as well as Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee. The announcer then states that socialist competition awards were distributed, and then follows a 13-minute recording of the closing speech delivered by Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union.

Vito Kapo begins her speech by announcing that the congress elected at its first session today the new General Council with 157 members. She also announced that at its first meeting the General Council elected its Presidium, with the following membership: Alije Kalaja, Bukurije Cungu, Bukurije Skenderi, Burbuqe (Strefi), Eleni Selenica, Eftimi Lito, Eva Peja, Farije Salicaj, Fiqrete Shehu, Fiqret (Priska), Hatixhe Katro, Hatixhe Braja, [name indistinct] Jorgjija Pecini, (Kaljopi Biti), Lavdije Leka, Kiri Mema, Lumturi Marizi, Marije Marku, Nexhmije Hoxha, Tefta Shehu, Vasilika [surname indistinct], Vito Kapo, Zenefe Topi, [name indistinct] and [name indistinct].

Vito Kapo also announced the Presidium's Secretariat as follows: president--Vito Kapo; deputy presidents--Eleni Selenica, Eva Peja and Lavdie Leka; secretaries--Hatixhe Katro and Zenepe Pepi.

Vito Kapo then went on, on behalf of the congress and of women of Albania, to thank Enver Hoxha and other party and state leaders for conferring a great honor on the congress through their presence there. She assured them of the undying love and loyalty of the women of Albania and expressed their gratitude to the party for all it has done to further the cause of the emancipation of women. Vito Kapo expressed the belief that the Congress was a demonstration of the high degree of militant revolutionary consciousness of the women of Albania, of their concern for and involvement in all the great issues facing the country. She reiterated the determination of the women of Albania to fight alongside men to implement the party's line in all fields and to smash the imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement, as well as in waging the class struggle in all fields of life. She stated that the women of Albania, formerly oppressed and exploited, find their strength and ideological clarity, like all the people of Albania, in the Marxist-Leninist ideology and policy implemented by the AWP.

Vito Kapo then went on to thank the foreign delegates who honored the congress by their presence and assured them that the women of Albania will always be on their side in their struggle for national and social liberation.

She ended her speech by thanking the party and state authorities of Durres District for providing the congress and its participants with all the required facilities and the people of Durres for their hospitality. She finally declared the congress proceedings closed.

BRIEFS

PLASTICS PLANT INAUGURATED--A plastics plant was inaugurated today in Lushnje. The plant will meet the growing needs of the population for consumer goods, as well as the needs of many branches of industry. About 70 percent of the workers are female, mostly with full secondary education. The plant is currently producing 270 various articles. The inauguration ceremony was attended by, among others, Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; Lenka Cuko, first secretary of the Lushnje District party committee; Mark Miou, chairman of the Lushnje District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. Prokop Murra greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 May 78 AU]

PASSENGER SHIP COMMISSIONED--In the framework of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union, the first Albanian-built passenger ship was commissioned today at Durres shipyard. The ship is 35 meters long and can accommodate 100 passengers. Interviewed by a reporter, the shipyard's director stated that the shipyard will begin construction next year of middle-range merchant ships and that later it will begin building merchant ships in the 3-5000 ton range. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU]

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--On the occasion of the Italian national holiday, Giovanni Saragat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception this evening at the embassy. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega; Xaver Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; officials of the foreign and foreign trade ministries, and other guests. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MEETING COMMEMORATING REVOLUTIONARY

AU0211402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] A festive meeting marking 2 June--the anniversary of the death of Khristo Botev--and marking the memory of those killed in the struggle against fascism and capitalism--was held at Okolchitsa Peak, Vratsa Okrug, today. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, attended the meeting and greeted the representative detachments of the military students of the Khristo Botev school for reserve officers, and all those present, on the occasion of 2 June. Dragha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, (?fighters) against fascism and capitalis; Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; okrug leaders, public figures and party veterans attended the meeting."

The meeting was opened by Nano Lalov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug party committee. Dragha Vulcheva delivered a speech. "Our history is a heroic one," she said, "a history of sufferings, heroism and glory, a history forever linked with the great Russian people and the rest of the Soviet peoples as well as with the CPSU and the first socialist state in the world." Following this, the students laid wreaths at the Botev monument.

"Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the oath given by the Bulgarian students [words indistinct]. He then delivered a speech praising their work and studies and spoke of the immortal heroism of the heroes who died for the people's freedom."

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS UNVEILING IN BATAK 3 JUNE

AU0314432 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] A memorable celebration marking the unveiling of a monument devoted to those who participated in the 1876 April uprising as well as in the 1923 September developments and in the Anton Ivanov partisan detachment was held today in Batak, Pazardzhik Okrug. "Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug party committee; active fighters against fascism and capitalism, close friends and relatives of those who perished as members of the Anton Ivanov partisan detachment, and others attended the celebration." The monument has been built on one of the hills near Batak, and all those present cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov and the other guests.

"With deep emotion and gratitude," Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "I cut the tricolor ribbon and open this great monument built to glorify the heroes who gave their lives for our freedom."

Following this, many wreaths were laid. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him then went to the town's central liberation square where a festive mass meeting began."

Speaks at Meeting

AU0320002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] A large meeting was held in the liberation square in Batak today. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, delivered long speech."

[Begin Zhivkov recording] "First, I express cordial gratitude for the invitation to participate here in Batak today, in the memorable celebration in connection with the unveiling of this great monument devoted to those from the town of Batak--fighters and heroes--who have given their lives for Bulgaria's freedom and for the victory of socialism and communism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria." [end Zhivkov recording]

He also spoke of the contribution of the Batak townspeople to the struggle against fascism and capitalism and emphasized the assistance rendered by the Russians and by the Red Army to Bulgaria, adding: "We shed our blood and mixed our blood with the blood of the Russian people, which brought about the establishment of the brotherhood with the great Russian people and which today has developed into a brotherhood with the great Soviet Union and with the great Soviet people."

After the meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov opened the town's new party house and visited the local museum.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS CELEBRATION

AU031953Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Varna this afternoon to attend a celebration devoted to the day of the light industry workers. Todor Zhivkov was cordially welcomed at the Sports and Cultural Palace in Varna. "Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee; and Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, were also present." Minister of Light Industry Stoyan Zhulev read a report emphasizing the successes of the light industry workers.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed cordial greetings to those present and through them to all workers and specialists involved in the light industry system, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and expressed wishes for their good health, happiness and further labor successes. After expressing his satisfaction with the achievements of the light industry frontranking workers who have fulfilled their 5-year plans in less than two and a half years, he emphasized that their experience must become a general practice."

Todor Zhivkov also congratulated the new heroes of socialist labor and bearers of high distinctions, which they were awarded for their successes.

"Prior to this celebration, Todor Zhivkov met the frontrankers of the light industry at the Golden Sands summer resort."

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS COOPERATION SESSION

Report on Committee's Work

AU311820Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--"Understanding and goodwill are characteristic of Bulgaro-Indian relations, which form a solid basis for the development of economic cooperation", said Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, minister of agriculture and irrigation of India. He added that expansion of this cooperation is a firm policy of his government.

"Bulgaria has great successes in agriculture and the food industry", said Mr Barnala.

"We greet her readiness to assist India in developing these branches. We are especially satisfied with the talks on the establishment of agro-industrial complexes in our country."

Minister Barnala heads the Indian delegation at the 4th session of Bulgaro-Indian commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. At the opening of the session Mr Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of engineering, [as received], underlined that in recent years Bulgaria and India have made a big step forward in the expansion of their trade and economic cooperation. "Our relations are developing successfully in the spirit of understanding and reciprocal profit. Trade is expanding permanently", said he.

At the same time, irrespective of the achievements to this end, the stepped up development of the two countries' economies opened up many untapped possibilities, new forms and new spheres for expansion, diversification and coordination on a long-term basis, for economic dialogue, especially in the sphere of trade.

It is chiefly for this that the two ministers attach such an importance to the present session. In the sphere of agriculture the session will discuss the establishment of two agro-industrial complexes in India with the help of Bulgarian specialists. Wide cooperation in vegetable-gardening, livestock breeding, seed production, tobacco production and fishing was established. A joint ocean fishing company was founded.

Bulgaria will help India in the construction of processing plants for the canning industry, as well as factories for the chemical industry. The exchange of machines between the two countries continues. A sulphuric acid factory, part of a fertilizer plant, was built in the town of Sindri. This is the biggest enterprise built by Bulgaria abroad and fitted with Bulgarian-made equipment.

Cooperation in the exchange of electronic production was discussed, as well as the joint appearance at third markets with electronic and electrotechnical product. Bulgaria delivered a computer center to India.

This country supplies India with fertilizers and chemicals and purchases from her pharmaceuticals. Cooperation in the production of dyes and semi-products for dying industry is progressing. Bulgaria proposed to India a five-year cooperation programme in nuclear research--to use the atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The two countries exchange specialists in many scientific and technological spheres.

The session will discuss important problems of trade cooperation on a long-term basis. The forthcoming signing of a new long-term trade and payment agreement will be also considered. The two sides hold a view that the possibilities of bilateral trade are great both in diversification of the assortment lists and in stepping up and stabilizing the turnover. Bilateral trade almost doubled in the 1970-1975 period. This year it is expected to mark a 10-15 percent increase as compared to last year's index.

Stanko Todorov Receives Barnala

AU0217000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Surjit Singh Barnala, minister of agriculture and irrigation of India, chairman of the Indian side of the Bulgarian-Indian joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee and minister of machine building and metallurgy, as well as by Shailen Hiralal Desai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Bulgaria.

Talks Close, Protocol Signed

AU022000Y Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--The 4th session of the Bulgaro-Indian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation ended today with a signing of a protocol on its work. The document was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the committee, Bulgaria's minister of engineering [as received], Mr Toncho Chakurov, and India's minister of agriculture and irrigation, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala.

Bulgaria's readiness to assist the development of Indian agriculture and the food industry was the major topic of the Bulgaro-Indian dialogue finished today. As it was already announced, two agro-industrial complexes will be set up in the Indian states of Karnataka and Bihar. India will also use Bulgaria's knowhow in the organization of work, production, processing and marketing. Bulgaria will continue to supply India with fertilizers. Spheres of cooperation in animal husbandry were also outlined.

During the session the two sides agreed on cooperation in engineering, electronics, chemistry, pharmaceutics and joint marketing in third countries. Exchange of information and specialists in all spheres of economic life will continue to expand.

Minister Barnala was received by Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, with whom he discussed several issues pertaining to the further development of bilateral cooperation..

Zhivkov Receives Barnala

AU031428Y Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)--Today here the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the Indian minister of agriculture and irrigation, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, who is chairman of the Indian part of the Bulgaro-Indian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation..

Questions connected with the development of economic and trade relations and with the expansion of cooperation between the two countries were discussed. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS ECONOMIC TALKS

AU022030Y Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--The deputy-chairman of the State Council and leader of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgaro-Angolan commission for economic cooperation, Mr Peko Takov, and Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and the food industry, today had a meeting with Mr Manuel Pedro Pacavira, minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere Mr Grigor Stoichkov and Mr Manuel Pacavira discussed the development of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was paid to the opportunities for expanding Bulgarian assistance in the reconstruction and modernization of Angolan farms and the development of new branches of Angola's agriculture.

During its visit of a few days to Bulgaria the Angolan agricultural delegation, headed by Minister Manuel Pedro Pacavira, visited a number of agro-industrial complexes, stock-fattening farms and meat packing combines in north east Bulgaria. As a result of the talks held an agreement for further deepening of Bulgaro-Angolan agricultural cooperation was signed.

Bulgarian agronomists, veterinary surgeons and other agricultural specialists are already working in Angola. At the same time Angolan agricultural specialists are being trained in Bulgarian educational establishments.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU030005Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)--An Angolan delegation, headed by Mr Pedro Pacavira, minister of agriculture, is on a visit to Bulgaria. The guests from Angola visited agro-industrial complexes, research institutes and hydroengineering projects where they acquainted themselves with Bulgaria's achievements in agriculture and the food industry.

Today Minister Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry, and Minister Pedro Pacavira signed a protocol on the results of the talks held. It expresses the wish of the two countries to expand and enrich cooperation in agriculture. Bulgaria will help Angola in the setting up of state farms, irrigation systems, etc.

The two countries also discussed other possibilities of intensifying the fruitful contacts in the development of the production of seeds and planting stock, of maize, in pig breeding, pest control and in training personnel for the Angolan economy.

YEMENI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JUNE

AU021657Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--A military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, minister of defence, arrived here today at the invitation of the member of the Politburo and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov. The delegation was met at Sofia airport by Army General Dzhurov and other officials. [The] guard of honor presented arms.

Dzhurov Receives Yemeni Delegation

AU022026Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--Today Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, received the army delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Defence Minister Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar. The ensuing talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Dinner

AU022100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, gave an official dinner tonight in honor of the visiting military delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, minister of national defense.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 2 JUNE

AU021420Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--The military delegation of the Armed Forces of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, headed by Colonel Abdelhamid Latreche, secretary general of the ministry of national defence, left today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and by other officials.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU311135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, left for Helsinki today. The delegation will attend the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, by Nikola Kalchev, head of the Industry and Transport Department of the BCP Central Committee, and by other highranking Central Committee functionaries.

Doynov Greets Congress

AU022036Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, read a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Finnish communists.

"We have come here in order to express our solidarity and support for the fraternal Finnish Communist Party, which throughout the 60 years of its existence has followed a glorious, revolutionary path and has become an important factor in the political and social life of Finland," Ognyan Doynov declared.

"We highly appreciate the contribution which you, the most conscientious representatives of the Finnish workers class, are making to the consolidation and expansion of international detente, to friendship and understanding among peoples, as well as to the triumph of the ideas of socialism," Doynov pointed out.

Comrade Ognyan also dwelt on the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Finnish communists and expressed our par[illegible] confidence that these relations will continue to strengthen in the future. At the end of this greetings address the speaker wished successful and fruitful work to the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS END IN ATHENS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU032003Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The sixth session of the Joint Bulgarian-Greek commission for economic cooperation has ended in Athens. A protocol was signed.

The chairmen of the two sides of this commission, Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, and Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, Greek minister of commerce, made a statement to a BTA representative expressing satisfaction with the successful work of the commission's sixth session. We established with pleasure, the two ministers emphasized, that the mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries is developing favorably, in the spirit of good neighborliness and in accordance with the guidelines which were set at the meetings and talks held in Sofia and Athens between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis.

DECREE ON 1978 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ISSUED

AU291955Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and the Fatherland Front National Council have issued a decree on timely and effectively collecting and fully using the agrarian production for 1978. The decree points out that this is an all-people task, a cause not only of the agrarians but of all working people and the entire society. It notes the necessity to create an atmosphere everywhere which will insure the implementation of the obligations toward the agriculture and food industry.

The party and public organizations have been obligated to conduct organizational and political activities every day among the people in the fields, where the success of the struggle for a good harvest is being practically decided. They are obligated to develop socialist competition and to create conditions for a high organization of labor and a nationwide development of the activity of all agricultural workers.

In this context it is being recommended to attribute special attention to the rich USSR experience in organizing mechanized brigades, for broadly applying the principle of differentiated harvest, and to conclude the harvest of barley in 7-8 days, and the harvest of wheat in 10 days.

The decree points out the direct obligations of the various ministries having a direct bearing on the harvesting campaign, such as the Ministries of Machine Building, Transportation, Supply and State Reserves, Forests and Forestry, and others. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils are obligated to create operative working groups for improving the organization and fully using the brigades' labor in agriculture.

A special place is devoted to the material stimuli--financial and natural. Thus, for instance, the tractor and machine operators and drivers are to be paid an increase of up to 50 percent for overfulfilling their shift quotas. For overfulfilling the season quotas of harvesting the grain cultures and for not allowing any waste of corn and hay above the approved quotas, they will be given a free allowance of up to 500 kg of grain. The truck and tractor drivers are to receive up to 150 kg grain, and so forth. The party and state organs and organizations are obliged to conduct systematic control and to demand the strictest responsibility from the persons who allow waste of agricultural production.

The BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front National Council are confident that the okrug and municipal committees and organizations, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and its branches, the Fatherland Front, trade unions, Komsomol organizations, the executive committees of the people's councils and the state and economic organs and organizations will do everything necessary for mobilizing the efforts of the working people for timely and quality harvesting, for storing and using everything that mother earth has given, and for implementing the decision of the BCP national conference for new and even greater successes in developing our socialist motherland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S CSSR ACTIVITIES

Brezhnev Meets Diplomats

LD021316Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, met the heads of diplomatic missions in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The meeting took place in the state rooms of the Prague Castle, and was attended by the members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

Brezhnev Award Ceremony

LD022347Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the Klement Gottwald Order.

The presentation of the Klement Gottwald Order was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; members of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova, and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; other members of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation; members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Cestmir Lovetinsky, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, the heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Husak Speech at Ceremony

LD021330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at presentation on 2 June of Klement Gottwald Order to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Prague Castle--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, esteemed comrades, I am very happy that on such an important occasion for Czechoslovak communists and all working people of our homeland--the visit of the party and government delegation of the USSR--I am able to fulfill the unanimous decision of the highest party and state bodies of Czechoslovakia and hand to you, dear Leonid Ilich, one of the highest and most honored Czechoslovak distinctions--the Order of Klement Gottwald for the construction of the socialist homeland. In awarding the order, we want to express the profound respect of the Czechoslovak communists and all our working people for you, as an outstanding party and state representative of the USSR, as a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia, who has done so much for the strengthening and constant deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet people.

All our people sincerely value you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, as a great son of the Soviet people, as a prominent personality of the international communist and workers movement, as a person possessing noble personal qualities and the outstanding abilities of a politician and statesman, abilities which you creatively employ to the benefit of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

It is with profound gratitude that we shall always recall the fact that during World War II, as a general in the glorious Soviet Army, you took direct part in the fighting for the liberation of our homeland from fascist domination. Your warm, comradely relationship with our party and the people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the attention and the understanding which you have always given us when examining important issues of our mutual relations and cooperation, as well as those of our common struggle for the cause of socialism, peace and social progress in the world, are for us a constant and great help in our work in the construction of socialism.

By bestowing on you the Order of Klement Gottward we want, at the same time, to express our appreciation for your exceptional merit in fulfilling the bequest of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in implementing and developing the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin for constructing a communist society in the USSR, in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the international workers movement, and in the struggle for the victory of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

All your fruitful, active and rich life as a communist, revolutionary, Leninist, patriot and internationalist has been devoted to the struggle for the victory of socialism, for the development of the great land of the Soviets, which serves as a shield to the just struggle of nations for freedom, for a happy life in peace for the peoples.

A worthy example is also offered by your unbending will, by your activity and efforts in the struggle for world peace, for disarmament, for the realization of the grandiose program of peace proclaimed and asserted by the CPSU, which represnets a basis upon which the struggle for improving the international atmosphere is being successfully developed.

Allow me, dear Comrade Brezhnev, to congratulate you most cordially on the award of this high Czechoslovak distinction, to wish you good health and personal happiness, and many new successes in your work for the flowering of the USSR, the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and for further victories of socialism, peace and progress in the world. [applause]

Reception for Brezhnev

LD0218392 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 2 CTK--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [words indistinct- Government a gala reception today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle in honor of the Soviet party-government delegation, headed by CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The reception was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and Czechoslovak president, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, members of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinsky.

From the Soviet side, the reception was attended by CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Politburo member and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir V. Shcherbitskiy, and the other members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

The reception was held in a very cordial and comradely atmosphere, expressive of the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. Gustav Husak and Leonid I. Brezhnev proposed toasts.

Joint Statement Issued

LD030006Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The final talks took place in Prague Castle today between the Czechoslovak party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, and the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The talks, which were characterized by a complete concurrence in views, confirmed once again the resolve of both sides to further deepen and develop Czechoslvak-Soviet relations and their all-round mutual cooperation and to strengthen the friendship between the two countries. The talks confirmed the agreement of the two sides in their assessment of the current situation in the international communist movement, as well as the identity of their views on topical issues of international relations.

At the end of the talks, the heads of the two delegations--Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--signed a joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between the CSSR and the USSR. The statement says:

During their stay in Czechoslovakia, the members of the Soviet party and government delegation visited Prague and Bratislava, and familiarized themselves with the successes of the Czechoslovak people in the construction of an advanced socialist society, as well as with the activities of party and economic bodies and social organizations. The distinguished Soviet guests, who were accorded an exceptionally warm and cordial welcome everywhere, met and talked with party and state officials, representatives of the working class, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia of Czechoslovakia. These meetings resulted in a great manifestation of the militant solidarity between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the indestructible friendship between the CSSR and the USSR.

In the course of the visit, talks took place between the Soviet party and government delegation and the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic. The delegations informed each other about the successes and problems of their respective countries and about the fulfillment of the economic and social tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. They examined the main directions of the further development of all-round contacts between the two fraternal countries, states and peoples, and exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and of the world communist and workers movement.

The leading representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union discussed the implementation of the agreements concluded during the visit of the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union in 1975. With profound statisfa tion they noted that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have become an important organic part of the life of both countries, and that they are developing fruitfully and dynamically in full harmony with the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The joint statement goes on to state that Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are firmly linked by the identity of their social orders, Marxist-Leninist ideology, their aims of social development and loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism.

The multifaceted cooperation between the two countries has reached a high level, which has become an integral factor in the intensive development of this cooperation and a part of the process by which the fraternal socialist states draw closer together.

Life has confirmed the steadfastness of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance, which is reliably serving to safeguard the national interests of both countries, to deepen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and to strengthen peace in Europe and in the world.

The driving forces in the all-round development of the cooperation and friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people are the Marxist-Leninist parties of both countries.

In the joint statement, signed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, both delegations confirmed that the ties of fraternal friendship and cohesion between the CPCZ and the CPSU will continue to be strengthened. Both sides attached extraordinary importance to regular meetings and continuous comradely contacts between leading Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives at the highest level. In the spirit of the mutual respect, sincerity and complete trust created between the central committees of both parties, they will be actively promoting the further expansion and intensification of relations between party organizations, and the expansion of cooperation between the Federal Assembly of the CSSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the governments of both countries and individual ministries and institutions.

Both sides expressed their firm decision to continue to intensify and improve Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of ideology, contributing to the solution of tasks in the communist and internationalist education of the working people as well as to the mutual spiritual enrichment of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The document, positively assesses the systematic exchange of experiences between the CPCZ and the CPSU in the sphere of ideological-educational work, the close contacts between mass information and propaganda media and mutual assistance in the training of party and scientific cadres.

Assuming ever greater importance in the relations between the two countries are scientific and cultural contacts and cooperation in the areas of education, health care and physical training. In the interests of the intensification of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, both sides will continue to create the necessary conditions for the development of contacts between twin-regions and twin-towns, as well as multifaceted contacts between trade union, women's, youth and other social organizations, collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific institutions and schools, and between individual citizens.

In the joint statement, they stress that an important role in this process, directed by the CPCZ and the CPSU, is played by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

The delegations discussed in detail the fundamental questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. They stressed the growing importance of joint planning and comprehensive forms of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, making it possible to effectively combine efforts in the sphere of material production development.

As the joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation emphasizes, currently the transition to the development of economic relations on a long-term basis and the determination of the main directions of cooperation in production for many years ahead is of the greatest importance.

In this connection, it was agreed to speed up the joint drafting of the long-term program for specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990. Special attention will be devoted in this program to raising the scientific and technological level of the branches that are of key importance to the development of the economies of both countries.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will increase their contribution to the joint development of nuclear energy in the socialist countries, including the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants. In regard to solving the problems of fuel and raw materials, they noted with satisfaction that the construction of the "Soyuz" long-distance gas pipeline is progressing successfully, thanks to the joint efforts of the CEMA member-states, and is to be completed this year. Putting the gas pipeline into operation will have great significance for the economies of the states that are sharing in its construction.

The Czechoslovak side highly appreciated the technical assistance of the Soviet Union in the construction of "nuclear powerplants in Czechoslovakia, as well as of Prague's metro, rightly called "the construction of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship." The Soviet delegation appreciated the importance of Czechoslovak supplies of machinery and equipment to the national economy of the Soviet Union, particularly for the metallurgical, chemical, oil and petrochemical industries, as well as for transport.

The high level of multifaceted cooperation between the two states found its reflection in the joint space flight of the Soviet-Czechoslovak crew, which took place in March 1978 within the Intercosmos program.

The two sides regard multifaceted cooperation within the framework of CEMA, the 30th anniversary of which will be celebrated in 1979, as an important factor for strengthening the economic potential of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are resolved to continue to actively assist CEMA's activity, to do their utmost to realize the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, and to share in the drafting and realization of long-term target programs of cooperation between CEMA member-states in key production branches.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations exchanged detailed views on a broad range of international issues. They noted that the trend toward relaxation of international tension is retaining its determining importance, despite the intrigues of imperialism and other reactionary forces. There are realisitic possibilities of averting the danger of a thermonuclear war, protecting and strengthening peace, and consolidating the prerequisites for further social progress. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will continue to work with utmost determination for the attainment of these noble objectives, the statement goes on to note.

The Czechoslovak delegation stressed the great importance of the Soviet Union's constructive policy in the world, and the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the implementation of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for freedom and independence of nations, which was adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet delegation highly appreciated the initiative displayed by Socialist Czechoslovakia in international affairs, and the contribution made by the CPCZ, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Presidium and Comrade Gustav Husak to strengthening peace and developing cooperation in Europe, and to realizing the coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community in international life.

The statement goes on to stress that both sides noted with deep satisfaction the growing role of the socialist community in world developments. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will continue to exert utmost effort to help strengthen its cohesion, to further enhance the international authority of the socialist states, and to insure reliable protection for the peaceful constructive work of their peoples.

Both sides attached a great deal of importance to strengthening the coordination of the foreign political activity of the socialist countries and to consistently realizating the joint steps developed by the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They singled out the beneficial work being done in this respect by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

The experience of many years convincingly shows, the statement goes on to state, that the unity of the countries of the socialist community and their cooperation in the world arena is, to a considerable extent, a prerequisite for the success of the policy of relaxation of tension, and plays an important role in strengthening peace and the security of nations.

The leaders of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are convinced that the most urgent and pressing task in insuring peace is to lessen the danger of war, to stop the arms race which has seized the world, to reduce the stockpiles of armaments, to progress toward real measures in the interests of disarmament and, in the final count, to make further progress up to and including general and complete disarmament.

In this connection, both sides attached great importance to the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is called upon to promote the coordination of a principled approach by the various states to the issue of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, to outline concrete steps for the solution of this issue, and thereby to contribute to greater efficiency in negotiations in this sphere. Czechoslovakia and the USSR believe that the session's constructive course of work can create favorable conditions for the successful convocation of a world disarmament conference.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union reaffirmed the validity of the proposals which the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states put forward in November 1976, aimed at diminishing the danger of war, halting the arms race, and achieving disarmament; they hold the view that discussion of the question of stopping, once and for all, any further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military protential is of primary importance for the creation of conditions for the gradual reduction of these arms.

In the statement, both sides called on the states concerned with this issue to discuss, in the foreseeable future, a program for the realization of such measures as: the discontinuation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons; the discontinuation of the production of and a ban on all other types of mass annihilation weapons; the discontinuation of the development of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive capability; the renunciation of increasing the numerical strength of armies and building up of conventional arms by those states which are permanent members of the UN Security Council and by countries with which they have military agreements.

The Czechoslovak side placed a high value on the efforts of the Soviet Union at reaching an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, as well as other arrangements relating to the restriction of the arms race undertaken in the course of the Soviet-American talks. Both sides expressed the hope that the United States and the other Western countries will treat with due responsibility the proposal on banning the manufacture, stockpiling, proliferation and use of neutron weapons, and on concluding a corresponding international convention, the draft of which has been submitted by the socialist countries to the disarmament committee.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will continue to actively strive to reach agreement at the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Attentively considering the constructive proposals advanced by their partners, the socialist countries are striving to reach an effective agreement which will bring about a reduction of the level of military confrontation in this region, to be based on the principle of the unimpaired security of either side.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union consider the promotion of the gradual development of the process initiated by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as one of the most important tasks in the sphere of foreign policy, the statement goes on to stress. The Belgrade meeting confirmed the necessity to continue this process, to multiply efforts for the full realization, at the highest political level, of the principles and accords adopted at Helsinki.

Both sides expressed their concern over the persisting danger of war tension in the Middle East, and have resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of Israel, against Lebanon, among others. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, together with their allies and friends, consistently support the struggle of the Arab peoples for a political settlement of the Middle East conflict, on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the insurance of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the right of all states in this region to independent existence and security. They are convinced that the Middle East problem can only be solved through joint effort, with the unconditional participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a prerequisite for which is the renunciation of the policy of separate negotiations and a return of the Middle East settlement issue to the Geneva peace conference.

The delegations expressed the solidarity of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and for national independence and social progress. They noted with satisfaction the role played by the nonaligned states in this struggle and affirmed the willingness of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union to strengthen cooperation with these states.

The delegations expect, the statement goes on, that the conference of heads of state and of government of nonaligned countries to be held in Havana in 1979 will represent a contribution to the consolidation of peace and security of nations, to the establishment of economic relations among all states, based on equal rights. Both sides welcomed Ethiopia's successes in the defense of its revolutionary achievements and its sovereignty, and voiced the conviction that the establishment of peaceful goodneighborly relations between states in the Horn of Africa, in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter, and in accordance with the aims and decisions of the Organization of African Unity, will be beneficial to all African states and will facilitate the solution of their problems.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union denounced the maneuvers of international reaction which are aimed at preserving colonial racist systems in the south of Africa by setting up puppet regimes, and declared their determination to continue to support the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, which are fighting for freedom, independence and equality.

They drew attention to the dangers emenating from the continuing armed provocations of racist regimes and their imperialist patrons on the borders of Angola and Mozambique, and demanded that a definitive end be put to them.

In the statement, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union resolutely condemned the fact that NATO states are interfering in the internal affairs of the Republic of Zaire. They also denounced all other attempts by imperialism to suppress the national liberation movement in Africa and to thwart the progressive development of African states.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union expressed themselves in favor of the quickest possible settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the island and for the dismantling of foreign military bases. The population of Cyprus must be granted the opportunity to decide on its internal affairs by itself, with appropriate respect paid to the interests of both the Greek and the Turkish populations.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union support the standpoint of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is striving to develop goodneighborly relations and cooperation between states of Southeast Asia, including the constructive proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for settling Vietnamese-Cambodian relations, the statement stresses. Both sides also expressed support for the policy of the DPRK, which is aimed at the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country withouth external interference, and for the demand that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Czechoslovak and the Soviet delegations noted that the foreign political course of China continues to be at full variance with the efforts of the progressive forces of the world to deepen the relaxation of tension and to halt the arms race, and remains deeply hostile toward the countries of the socialist community.

They voiced the conviction that it is necessary to continue to resolutely resist this inciting militaristic course. At the same time, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their willingness to normalize state relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The statement notes further that, during the talks, an exchange of views on the world communist and workers movement took place. The opinion was expressed that under current conditions, the importance of international solidarity of fraternal parties, of the intensification of their actions, and the consolidation of their cohesion in the struggle for common aims, was growing. In this connection, the validity of the conclusion of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties was stressed.

The CPCZ and the CPSU considered it useful to establish contacts and cooperation between communist and social democratic parties, primarily in the interest of the struggle for peace, the deepening of the relaxation of international tension, and disarmament. Czechslovak and Soviet communists will continue to carry high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, will contribute to the further creative development of the revolutionary theory of the working class, and will consistently oppose anticommunist opportunism.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and fraternal friendship, and confirmed the complete identity of the principled standpoints of the CPCZ and the CPSU, of the CSSR and the USSR as well as their unbending ideological and political unity.

The conviction was expressed that the official friendly visit of the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia would promote the further consolidation of fraternal friendship, the expansion of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and would represent another contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community.

Brezhnev Departs 2 June

LD021920Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The Soviet party-government delegation led by CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev left for home today.

"Seeing the Soviet party and government delegation off at the airport were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Milosav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party's Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; members of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, Miroslav Capka; other representatives of our public life."

TV Coverage of Departure

AU021544 [Editorial Report AU] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czechoslovak at 1420 GMT on 2 June 1978 begins a live color relay of the departure from Prague's Ruzyne Airport of the CPSU delegation led by General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev. The relay opens with shots of the airport building where the clock shows 1520 hours [local] and of the crowds lined up to see the delegation off, carrying flags, banners, and portraits of both Brezhnev and Husak, as well as posters with slogans "long live the Soviet Union" and "with the Soviet Union forever."

At about 1421, the camera pans a motorcade of cars approaching the airstrip and Brezhnev and and Husak are seen descending from the first car. Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur appears and, while the national anthems are played, the camera pans the crowd singing, as well as Brezhnev, Husak and Dzur standing motionless, and Soviet and Czechoslovak flags. Brezhnev is seen wearing a large-sized decoration on the left side of his jacket.

The camera then shows the honor guard, a military band, and various groups of officials lined up on the air strip with the IL-62 plane in the background. Captain Jaros of the Prague garrison, the commander of the honor guard, reports to Brezhnev, who is heard greeting the unit, which replies in unison. Brezhnev and Husak, accompanied by an unidentified official in civilian clothes, then review the honor guard. Brezhnev, Husak and Dzur are then shown watching the pass-in-review of the honor guard, with the banner bearer in the lead, and then are seen proceeding to the reception lines of officials identified as members of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czech and Slovak governments, and the National Front, along with other outstanding personalities. Brezhnev, followed by about three other officials, is then shown shaking hands with them, as well as with a large group of officers in light and dark tunics.

While proceeding to the gangway, Brezhnev and Husak are shown meeting a group of officials introduced by the announcer as the highest CSSR party-state leaders and Brezhnev is seen shaking hands with Strougal, Hoffmann, Hula, Kapek, Indra, Kempny and others.

Husak and Brezhnev are then shown embracing, receiving flowers from a group of Pioneers; Brezhnev embraces Soviet Ambassador Matskevich before he climbs the gangway. The camera does not follow Brezhnev up the gangway after the first couple of steps, but switches to the surrounding crowds. The camera returns to Brezhnev when he has already reached the top of the gangway. Husak is shown waving to Brezhnev, who returns this gesture, and at about 1448 GMT the plane is seen moving into the takeoff position while the camera pans Czechoslovak and other officials standing in groups in front of the airport building, most frequently a group of three consisting of Husak, Strougal and Bilak. The relay ends at about 1450 GMT with shots of the plane. There were no true closeups of Brezhnev throughout the entire relay.

Brezhnev Cables Husak

LD021946Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Upon leaving Czechoslovakia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent, from onboard the aircraft, a telegram to Comrade Husak, which says:

I wish once again to convey to you, dear Comrade Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and to all your people, our sincere thanks for the hospitality, sincerity and friendship which we felt everywhere on the territory of Czechoslovakia. These fruitful days we spent jointly with you, the meetings and talks with party and state officials and the Czechoslovak working people, have strengthened our conviction that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are firm and deep as never before. These relations are imbued with mutual respect, sincerity, trust and steadfast loyalty to the principles of internationalism. With profound satisfaction, we can state that our talks and joint statement will pave new paths for Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation on a long-term basis.

On behalf of our delegation and personally on my own behalf, I voice my firm conviction that friendship and fraternal unity between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the USSR and the CSSR will continue to be strengthened and developed fruitfully for the good of the nations of our countries and of the whole socialist community, and for the benefit of general peace, concludes the telegram of greetings sent by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Comrade Gustav Husak.

Letter of Thanks Published

LD031310Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the other members of the Soviet delegation have requested the editorial office of RUDE PRAVO to publish their thanks for the letters and telegrams of greetings which they received from Czechoslovak working people and citizens during their stay in Czechoslovakia. The letter of thanks reads:

Esteemed comrades, during the stay of the USSR party and government delegation in Czechoslovakia, the delegation and its leader personally, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, received hundreds of letters and telegrams from collectives of industrial enterprises, of agricultural cooperatives, from schools and from individual citizens, communists and nonparty people. The authors of the letters warmly greeted the Soviet delegation, and conveyed their best wishes to the delegation, and to all Soviet people. They thanked us for the help given in the construction of developed socialism in Czechoslovakia, and gave assurances about their faithfulness to Klement Gottwald's slogan: With the Soviet Union for all times, and never otherwise!

The thanks of the Soviet party and government delegation for letters and telegrams of greetings from our working people and citizens, published in RUDE PRAVO today, also stress that the letters convey thanks for the consistent policy of peace and peaceful cooperation between states which is carried out by the USSR. Devotion to Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship is expressed by the authors of letters by making further production pledges.

These letters are moving and full of profound meaning. They form a kind of a book revealing the soul of the people. They testify to the depth and solidarity of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship just as did our extensive comradely talks with the leading representatives of the CPCZ and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the cordial smiles of the citizens of Prague and Bratislava, who went into the streets of these beautiful cities to greet the Soviet guests.

Since we are not able to reply individually to the authors of each of these letters, we have requested the editorial office of your paper to publish these lines in which we express sincere thanks to all those who have sent the Soviet delegation warm words of friendship and solidarity.

We assure you, dear comrades, that Lenin's party and the land of the Soviets will continue to do everything so that the fraternal friendship between the USSR and Socialist Czechoslovakia will be strengthened, deepened and enriched year after year, to the benefit of the nations of both countries and of the cause of socialism and peace, ends the letter of thanks of the Soviet party and government delegation.

RESULTS OF BREZHNEV'S CSSR VISIT ASSESSED

LD032116Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Dr Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] The unforgettable 4 days during which the Soviet party and government delegation stayed in our homeland showed once again how deep the friendship is which links the people of both countries, and how steadfast the awareness is of the common struggle for a just world without wars, as well as the awareness of our common goal: the building of communist society.

In the delegation and, in particular, in the person of Comrade Brezhnev, we greeted the people of the Soviet Union, whose heroism brought freedom to Europe; we greeted the great CPSU, the guiding force of Soviet society; and we greeted the CPSU leadership, whose relentless initiative both (?in the cause) of socialism and for the struggle for peace is the driving force of our epoch.

Once again it has been confirmed that there is not a single issue about which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of Czechoslovakia do not see eye to eye, that there is not a single problem which they would not be willing to tackle jointly and with mutual understanding.

If, in the final communique, both sides express their joint resolve to continue to expand ties at all levels and in all areas already so rich, this is only a natural expression of socialist internationalism, out of which, as Comrade Husak said, there is growing a new, higher level of relations among the socialist countries.

It is remarkable how much emphasis was placed on the further development of economic contacts on a long-term basis.

As it was agreed to speed up the joint drafting of the long-term program for specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990, and a special attention will be devoted to this by raising the scientific and technical level of those branches which are decisively important for the development of both countries' economies, the realization of this agreement will increase even further the certainties of our economy, while placing before it qualitatively new demands, in which the high technical level and the quality of products will be at the forefront. This is a manifestation of the reality that both countries have reached, alongside with other member-states of CEMA, offering new possibilities of utilizing the advantages of socialism as a world system, facilitating international division of labor, advantageous to all.

This is also borne out by the fact that a special emphasis was placed on the joint development of nuclear energy in the socialist countries. Both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will be contributing to this development initially by manufacturing equipment for nuclear powerplants, which, technically, is an immensely exacting task. But, as Comrade Brezhnev said at Prague Castle, relentless progress toward new targets is, one may say, the law of socialism. Such advancement is certainly not easy, for it requires the full utilization of the strength and capabilities of the whole society and of each conscious member of it, that is, every one of us.

A condition underlying all our plans for construction is the preservation of peace. Powerful machineries of war and the perniciously destructive technology of war run directly counter to the plans which build new towns, and the tendency is to spend increasingly more for war equipment. We are making no secret of the fact, as stated in the report to the 25th CPSU Congress, that in the relaxation of tension we see a gateway to the creation of more favorable conditions for the peaceful construction of socialism and communism. This only confirms that socialism and peace cannot be separated from each other; certainly not. Peace is our daily concern, and in the struggle for this there is time neither for rest nor for hesitation.

There is no state in the world which has done so much for socialism, peace, and the good of mankind as has the Soviet Union, Comrade Husak declared. The truthfulness of these words was once again confirmed during the visit. The world positively received that part of the speech made by Comrade Brezhnev in which he spoke about the key issues of the current world. In the artificially whipped-up atmosphere of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria which the propaganda machinery of the capitalist world unleashed with the help of certain politicians on the eve of the special session of the UN General Assembly, his call to bury the ax of war so deeply that no dark forces could ever retrieve it sounded very important. We were witness to the fact that at the very time when the words came from Prague about willingness to reach an agreement on the prohibition or curb on all types of weapons, representatives of the capitalist states at a conference in Washington (Wagged) that Europe would receive thousands of bombers, tanks, missiles and nuclear warheads, in coming years. We witnessed the moment in Prague when it was unequivocally stated that we are approaching the talks on curbing the feverish arms race with the utmost seriousness and honesty. At the same time, Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President, said the socialist countries should not be trusted and he slandered them with fabrications which he had to modify several hours later since their untruthfulness was far too obvious.

In the final joint statement signed by Comrades Brezhnev and Husak, the hope was therefore voiced with full justification that the United States and other Western countries will, with full responsibility, approach the proposal on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of neutron weapons, and on concluding a corresponding international convention with full responsibility. All [word indistinct] more responsibility than hitherto.

The visit of the Soviet party and government delegation justly drew our attention for 4 days. It opened new paths of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation on a long-term basis. It confirmed that successful socialist development of our society would be unthinkable without the assistance which the Soviet Union has always given to us and which is a reliable guarantee of the free, peaceful life and undisturbed construction of socialism in our homeland.

GIEREK GREETS HUSAK WHILE EN ROUTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD0223502Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived for a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia today. While flying over Czechoslovak territory, Edward Gierek sent from on board the aircraft a telegram of greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. In it he wished the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the nations of Czechoslovakia successes in the fulfillment of the tasks in the building of socialism.

STROUGAL, KAPEK ATTEND PRAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD050930Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The final concert of the international music festival "Prague Spring 1978," held under the auspices of Gustav Husak, president of the republic, took place in the Smetana Hall of the Communical House in Prague last night. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, and Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, as well as by other representatives of the Czechoslovakia's political, public and cultural life.

STROUGAL LEAVES ON 5 JUNE VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD0509140Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, left Prague for Sofia by air today for an official friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. Members of his entourage include Josef Simon, deputy federal premier, Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and other officials. The visit, which is taking place at the invitation of Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is to contribute to the further all-round development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, particularly in regard to the intensification of economic cooperation.

KORCAK OFFERS GREETINGS TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD031918Y Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, June 3 CETEKA--greetings from the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the working people to the Finnish communists were conveyed at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland here today by Josef Korcak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Czech premier.

He expressed the conviction that the congress will create conditions for the further development of the activity of the Finnish communists.

He wished them many successes in their efforts for the unity of the party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in promotion of the action unity of all leftist, democratic and progressive forces in the country in their joint struggle against the big capital.

Josef Korcak then briefed the congress on the life and work of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the implementation of the conclusions of its 15th congress.

The seventies are one of the most successful periods in the history of socialism in Czechoslovakia. The revolutionary achievements and the attained successes have always been the targets of attacks by the international forces of reaction, Korcak said.

These forces hate Czechoslovakia because power in the country is wielded by the working class, because the people is building its free socialist state in a firm alliance with the Soviet Union.

The enemies of Czechoslovakia do not want to reconcile themselves to their defeat suffered thirty years ago and to their failure to rectify it ten years ago, Josef Korcak went on.

They realize the importance of the unity of the world communist and workers movement and this is why they use all means to attack mainly internationalist solidarity which is the decisive condition of the success of the joint cause of all communists.

The experience of Czechoslovakia unequivocally confirms that the greatest successes are being attained when the teaching of Marxism-Leninism is being consistently applied and when the experiences of the Soviet Communist Party are being made use of in a creative way, when the attacks by enemies are being repelled in an offensive and principled manner, Josef Korcak stressed at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland here today.

RUDE PRAVO ENDORSES GROMYKO'S UNITED NATIONS SPEECH

AL0110?5Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "In the Interest of All Mankind"]

[Excerpt] It was precisely the aggravated contradiction between many Western politicians' statements on their countries' interest in reducing military tension and their concrete decisions that the Soviet foreign minister pointed out at the UN General Assembly session. [paragraph continues]

He pilloried those Western politicians who are truly bubbling over with words about peace, but who, in their own countries, are actually striving to increase military budgets, introduce new destructive weapons, beef up the size of armed forces and increase international tension. Why is the spiral of feverish armament gradually developing? There can be only one answer. The whole problem lies in the policy of the Western states, which are neither mindful of the will of nations nor the UN resolutions, even though they are party to them.

How different is the position of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states. At the special session of the UN General Assembly, Comrade Gromyko rejected the views which the ruling classes in the capitalist countries maintain, which hold that reducing armament is unrealistic, that long-term and complicated international negotiations do not yield results. He emphasized that quite a body of experience in reducing the growth of armament has already been accumulated in a number of fields.

We in socialist Czechoslovakia highly appreciate and fully support the significant--and, for the peaceful life of mankind, of paramount importance--proposals formulated by the USSR at the current UN session. In the name of all Czechoslovak people, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed firm support for the policy of relaxation of international tension, for the policy that strives for relaxation in the military sphere. It is a policy which the Soviet Union is systematically and consistently asserting.

REPORT DEFENDING CSSR TERRORISM CRITICIZED

AU031926Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 78 p 7 AU

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "A Note" column: "Advocates of Terrorism"]

[Text] A great deal of cynicism is certainly necessary to excuse mean crimes by confirmed criminal elements. But the bourgeois propaganda in Great Britain apparently has a sufficient stock of it to try to make--for its anticommunist purposes--innocent lilies of criminal weeds. Last Friday the British conservative paper DAILY MAIL defended the armed terrorists who on 23 May near Cheb held up a bus full of school children to escape justice, even if at the cost of the children's lives. They actually killed the bus driver and injured one female student.

As we have already announced, a criminal was concerned who wanted to evade punishment for his criminal activity. His cohorts also had criminal motives for the planned escape. But even these elements suited the DAILY MAIL enough for it to "enlist" them in its fomenting campaign against the socialist states. Therefore it provided them with the label of "desperates" who, in fact, only wanted to "open the Iron Curtain". (As you can see, the DAILY MAIL also has a stock of labels with cold war terminology.) The author of the defense for the above-mentioned criminals claims that "desperate people do desperate things" and tries to excuse the terrorist "desperado" by saying that he allegedly could not "freely express his wish to leave for the West". (How could he when on the preceding day he was to start a sentence for his criminal activity!)

The DAILY MAIL's invention of "political desperation", therefore, is not successful. But if it continues to assert that "desperate people do desperate things", the question arises whether this thesis also justifies the British troops' terror in north Ireland. It is well known that there the terror is deliberate, systematic and "officially" introduced, with British colonial brutality. Or does the DAILY MAIL perhaps want to call the British Government a "government of desperados"?

MORE ON VISITS OF AUSTRIAN CP, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Honecker Hosts CP Chairman

LI0215SOY East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a luncheon in Berlin on Friday in hnor of Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. In their toasts, Erich Honecker and Franz Muhri paid tribute to their agreement on all questions discussed during the visit as an excellent basis for the further development of relations between the two parties, states and peoples. The visit to the GDR once again demonstrated to the Austrian visitors the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist society.

The luncheon was attended by members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other public figures.

Proposing a toast, Erich Honecker stressed that the friendship, solidarity and close militant friendship between the Austrian Communist Party and the SE continued on a tradition stretching over several decades. Concerning the talks with the Austrian delegation, Honecker said: "We informed one another about the struggle of our parties and discussed questions of the international situation and the communist world movement. We were able to note with satisfaction our complete agreement on all questions discussed."

Erich Honecker declared that the Austrian Communist Party has always fought for socialism and social progress. "The Austrian communists courageously defended their country's independence." Turning to the 30-year-old history of the GDR he speaker stressed that these 3 decades had seen the triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin also on German soil. "Our workers and peasants state in which socialist democracy is constantly developing and improving itself guarantees all its citizens a life in peace, freedom and social security."

"At present there is no more urgent question of international politics than to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament. The proposals of the USSR point the way toward this. Above all the U.S. plan to produce the neutron bomb must be prevented, and this terrible weapon must be banned. We expect of the UN special session a useful impulse toward disarmement and toward supplementing political detente by military detente," Erich Honecker said and added: "We will spare no effort to implement the objectives laid down there and to strengthen the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Nationalrat Delegation Concludes Visit

AU0416OOY East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN, ND dispatch from Berlin: "Austrian Parliament Delegation Completes Its Visit: Horst Sindermann and Anton Benya Spoke at Reception"]

[Summary] "The delegation of parlaimentarians from the Republic of Austria has completed its several days' visit to the GDR on Tuesday and has left for home. The delegation, led by Nationalrat President Anton Benya, had followed an invitation of the Presidium of the Peoples Chamber." A reception given in Berlin on Monday by Dr Hans Walser, Austrian ambassador to the GDR, was attended by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; Heinz Eichler, State Council secretary; members of the Presidiumof the People's Chamber and others.

"In his toast Nationalrat President Benya praised the great economic and social achievements of the GDR working people which the delegation was able to see for itself during its visit to the GDR capital of Berlin and in Halle Bezirk. He said that everything possible must be jointly undertaken to preserve peace. That which has been created in 30 years of peaceful building work for the benefit of man must never be destroyed.

"Horst Sindermann underscored the GDR foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace, a policy of cooperation and mutual understanding with all states in the spirit of this aim."

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

LD041054Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0519 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] UN, New York (ADN correspondent)--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, head of the GDR delegation to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, arrived in New York on Sunday. At the plenum of the world forumtomorrow he will be explaining the GDR's position concerning questions of arms limitation and disarmament. Immediately after his arrival Foreign Minister Fischer met officials of the world peace movement at the GDR's UN mission for a talk. The delegation is headed by WPC President Romesh Chandra.

KLEIBER MAKES PRESS STATEMENT IN DAMASCUS

LD041810Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus--ADN correspondent--A GDR Government delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, arrived in Damascus on Sunday to participate in the third session of the Syrian-GDR joint commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The guests were welcomed on their arrival by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minster for economic affairs.

In a statement to the press, Guenther Kleiber emphasized the positive development of relations between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic. In view of the continued Israeli policy of aggression in the Middle East, Guenther Kleiber stressed the urgent need to combine all progressive anti-imperialist forces and to consolidate their joint actions with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. He underlined the standpoint of the GDR for a just and comprehensive regulation of the Middle East conflict, which was reaffirmed at the eighth SED Central Committee meeting. This was expressed also by the week of solidarity with the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East, which will begin in the GDR on 5 June. Guenther Kleiber said that the concurrent views of the two states on important basic international questions form a good foundation for the further deepening and developing of economic cooperation.

MORE ON FINNISH CP CONGRESS, SED DELEGATION

Dohlus Addresses Congress

LD021634Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--(ADN correspondent) The greetings of the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker were conveyed on Friday by Horst Dohlus, head of the SED's delegation to the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. In his greetings address he also conveyed congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the Finnish Communist Party.

"The SED and the Finnish Communist Party have always jointly used their energies to strengthen the unity of the communist movement and have vigorously rejected all imperialist attempts to split the ranks of the communists by means of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism," Dohlus said in his address. "Our parties take a consistent stand for the implementation of the aims of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties. We can assure you that in our efforts in the field of foreign policy a decisive place is occupied by those questions which are connected with the struggle for peace and security and for the continuation of the process of detente and disarmament. It is our consistent endeavor to contribute to their solution and to make certain of further progress in the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This is what the decisions of our ninth congress demand and this is what is in accord with the Helsinki final act in its entirety."

SED Greetings

AU0#1701Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 78 p 2 AU

["Fraternal Greetings to the Finnish Communists: SED Central Committee Wishes Success to the 18th Party Congress Opening Today and Sends Greetings on the Party's 60th Anniversary"]

[Text] To the 18th party congress of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP], Helsinki:

Dear Domrades:

The SED Central Committee extends the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR communists to the 18th SKP Congress. With this greetings we extend also cordial congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the SKP, the vanguard of the workers class and of all Finnish working people. The SED stands in solid affinity at the side of the Finnish Communists. Stubbornly and fearlessly they always struggle for a broad unity front of all democratic forces, for their people's social and national interests, for a policy of firm friendship with the Soviet Union and for an active Finnish foreign policy.

The SED and the SKP are closely linked by traditions of many decades. The GDR communists appreciate the untiring commitment by the SKP to consolidate the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The SED and the SKP jointly work to implement the action targets of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. They strive with all their strength to promote the detente process and to achieve concrete progress in the field of disarmament.

The SED wishes to the 18th SKP Congress successes in strengthening the unity of the party, in consolidating its ranks as well as in developing the action unity of the workers class and in creating a broad alliance of all democratic forces.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary.

DISSIDENT VIEWS POSSIBLE SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD0319O6Y Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--East Berlin dissident Robert Havemann believes that a possible meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker would have a positive effect on Intra-German relations.

In an interview for the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Havemann said: "I regard any kind of conciliatory contact between the two states, that is between their two representatives, as positive." Asked whether a summit meeting would also influence the internal situation in the GDR, Havemann said: "In the long run, of course, it would." As more problems resulting from the division of Germany were solved, there would be a corresponding decrease in the tensions connected with them.

Havemann, who has been under house arrest in the GDR for more than a year and a half, also described his personal situation in the interview. He said he is feeling very well. There had been a deterioration in his health during the last few weeks, but he is now well again. In connection with the sanctions imposed on him, Havemann said that outward signs do not suggest that there will be a change soon.

Havermann stressed that he has no thoughts of leaving the GDR voluntarily one day. "I cannot see any reason to do so," he said. The population feels more sympathy for him than ever before. "That is the surest sign that there can be no talk of isolation," the dissident said. In Havemann's view, the situation in the GDR has not shown any great change in the past year. He could see no reason to expect substantial changes at present.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD021059Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of their stay in the GDR the PDRY military delegation led by Defense Minister Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi was received for a friendly talk by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Army General Hoffmann called the visit of a PDRY military delegation to the GDR an important contribution toward the deepening of the close relations between the two states and their armies and gave an assurance of firm ties and solidarity with the PDRY Armed Forces.

KESSLER, SFRY'S POTOCAR FAVOR MILITARY COOPERATION

LD021440Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Kessler and the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Col Gen Stane Potocar, said in Belgrade today that they favor fostering cooperation between the two armies. The delegation of the National People's Army led by Colonel General Kessler has meanwhile left for Lome.

HORIZONT DEFENDS MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFRICA

LD031312Y Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The East Berlin weekly HORIZONT, which is close to the GDR Foreign Ministry, has defended the presence of military representatives in African countries. According to Informationsbüro West, the paper calls the accusation that this constitutes a threat to peace in Africa "nonsense." Experts and military representatives of socialist countries were "temporarily in some African countries only by virtue of treaties and agreements of the sovereign governments of these countries with socialist states for the sole purpose of giving these countries maximum support in solving their legitimate tasks." Neither on the African continent nor in the regions close to or remote from it were there any "military bases of Cuba, the USSR or any other socialist country" as alleged in the West. HORIZONT launched an attack in this context on the "policy of intervention and military bases" of Western states in Africa.

ZAIRE SEEN AS PRETEXT FOR AFRICA INTERVENTION FORCE

LD030504Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Gerd Schulz commentary]

[Excerpts] At a conference in Paris representatives from five NATO states--The United States, France, Great Britain, the FRG and Belgium--beginning Monday intend to discuss how Western interests in Africa can be (?better) secured. Already under discussion since the NATO summit in Washington a few days ago is an Africa intervention force permanently ready for combat and maintained by NATO. Gerd Schulz comments:

The conference room in Paris is still empty but the propaganda preparations have been in full swing for a long time. The media has triumphantly announced that the unbelievable Soviet interference in Africa, which jeopardizes the whole of detente, is finally being countered. It is said that it is high time, and the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE is even talking of a "battle cry against [word indistinct]." All this is embedded in a flood of slanders of the utmost impudence against the socialist states. Why do all these base attacks remind one of the time of the cold war? The imperialist intervention in Zaire has to be disguised, the monstrous fact has to be hidden that the West now intends to use an Africa task force as a permanent instrument able to strike decisively and quickly throughout the entire African continent whenever imperialist interests are at stake.

Because this would, of course, be an enormous challenge to the sovereignty of the African states, an attempt is being made--by means of gross lies--to create the impression that a Soviet-Cuban deployment in Africa had long ago undermined this sovereignty. This is why the West must now intervene and help.

The Ethiopian representative at the UN special session on disarmament also dealt with this imperialist demagogy when he recalled that the West maliciously and by falsifying the facts had denied Ethiopia the right to seek aid from the socialist countries in warding off an external attack.

In just this way the West had also wanted to turn solidarity aid for Angola into interference threatening the whole of Africa. That the CIA was, in cooperating with South Africa, NATO states and Zaire, on the point of gaining a puppet regime in Angola has now been substantiated in detail in a book by the former CIA representative for Angola. Of course, this truth has also been deliberately suppressed. The book by (?Stockwell made clear) what the West was and is up to in the massive intervention in the Shaba conflict, namely, not only to secure its enormous investments in Shaba Province, which is rich in natural resources, but also to maintain strategic positions in central Africa vis-a-vis the progressive forces and states of this region. Nor is it by chance that here, too, is the large missile (?site) operated by the FRG firm Otrag.

Many progressive states in the world have made reference to these connections and underlined that it is a (?completely internal) affair when forces in Zaire fight against the corrupt and dictatorial regime.

In a few Western states, too, one cannot fail to hear notes of uneasiness about NATO's aggressive plans for Africa. For example, Canada intends to stay away from the Paris meeting in order not to become involved in a new African adventure. But for the most aggressive circles, Zaire is supposed to have been a test for an even more massive action of continental dimensions in order to get Africa [words indistinct] in the globally strategic sense of the word as well. It must be (?clearly) stated who really threatens the peoples' peace and international detente.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT

LD050536Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in New York to newsman Pal Ipper; date not specified--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade Puja, what is the significance of the UN special session on disarmament? Can it lead to any results?

[Answer] The 10th special session of the United Nations is currently dealing with a topical, important issue which I believe is one in which the whole world is interested--the problem of disarmament. As you know, we have achieved considerable results in the field of detente, especially in Europe, but, as is also known, as a result of recent activity by reactionary circles in the West, detente has come to a standstill. A situation has been created in which if we cannot make progress on the problem of disarmament, in working out disarmament agreements, then the results achieved in detente so far are endangered, results we achieved by very arduous work.

[Question] Can the United Nations help to unblock this standstill?

[Answer] In my opinion, undoubtedly yes. Obviously not by adopting binding resolutions, since the UN special session will not adopt binding resolutions but rather proposals. It is obvious, however, that world attention is focused on the General Assembly, on the problem of disarmament. It designates which principles must be the bases for negotiation in solving disarmament problems and issues, and which are the main problems and issues to be solved. In this way, in my opinion, the UN special session could give a new impetus to the struggle for disarmament.

[Question] What do you see as the main obstacles to disarmament at the moment?

[Answer] There are many obstacles. Disarmament negotiations are in progress in various forums. This is nothing new. Certain Western circles, however, have recently been preaching water and drinking wine--as the Hungarian saying goes. They talk a lot about disarmament but meanwhile want to rearm. They play old records, the one about the Soviet threat. It is known that whenever NATO wants to justify the extortion of more and more money for rearmament, it plays this record. This is, of course, false, because the Soviet Union is not threatening anyone. New methods are not at all new--they link together divergent concepts. For instance, they demand that socialist countries not support progressive African states [remainder of sentence indistinct]. This, of course, leads to no objective. These methods have failed before and will do so now. Also there are instances in which leaders of well-meaning countries think that not much has happened in the field of disarmament and want to change and turn everything around. The truth, of course, is that basically disarmament forums nowadays (?lead) to bad work: Progress is slow and it is not their fault. The situation is this: the contradictions and differences in opinion in the participating countries are reflected in these disarmament forums.

[Question] So one must change not the methods and forums of disarmament but the attitude of the countries?

[Answer] Clearly it is not the forums that must change, but the attitude of certain countries toward the problems of disarmament.

[Question] What can Hungary do? How much can we contribute?

[Answer] Hungary contributes to the solution of the problems of disarmament according to its modest means and influence. First, our entire diplomacy works in multilateral forums and contributes with its modest means to the unanimous stand of the Warsaw Pact member states so that this stand can be better understood. Second, we naturally also state our opinionsduring bilateral negotiations, and we take part in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, and not without result. In regards to the United Nations, it must be said that our representative also took part in the preparatory committee for the special session. Finally, I would mention that our observer is at the arms reduction talks in Vienna.

Naturally, we work for disarmament not only in the general interest but also because it coincides with the most (?specific) national interests because peaceful conditions and the consolidation of peace and security are indispensable to the building of socialism.

Returns From UN Special Session

LD022022Y Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the head of the Hungarian delegation attending the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament issues, returned to Hungary from New York on Friday.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CONTINUES VISIT

Interparty Agreement Signed

LD026115Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian-Mozambique talks continue in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and the Mozambique delegation by Samora Machel, head of state and chairman of FRELIMO. A 2-year interparty Hungarian-Mozambique agreement has been signed by Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Joaquim Chissano [foreign minister of Mozambique].

Attends Friendship Rally

LD022327Y Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2, (MTI)--The Mozambican party and government delegation, which is staying on an official, friendly visit in Hungary under the leadership of Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO and of the Mozambican People's Republic, paid a visit to the united incandescent lamp factory on Friday. The delegation was accompanied by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC. Istvan Soltesz, Hungarian minister for metallurgy and machine industry, and other high-ranking personalities, welcomed the guests at the gate of the Budapest factory decorated with flags.

Thereafter Bela Dienes, the general manager of the united incandescent lamp factory, gave information of the work of the big factory known by the world through its products and of the circumstances of workers. The briefing was followed by a walk in the factory.

Later on a Hungarian-Mozambican friendship rally was staged at the factory's sports hall.

The rally's board included the leading personalities of the Mozambican party and state delegation, led by Samora Machel, as well as Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP political committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC.

Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the HSWP Budapest committee, welcomed the participants of the rally and then addresses were made by Pal Losonczi and by Samora Machel.

The rally, marked by an ardent atmosphere, ended with the sound of the international.

Losonczi Addresses Friendship Rally

LD022339Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Excerpt" of speech made by Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, at a Hungarian-Mozambique friendship rally held in Budapest on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] I am pleased to be able to say that in the course of our discussions we have reached identical conclusions with our friends from Mozambique on the worldwide process of the strengthening of socialism, national liberation and social progress. The advance of detente has created favorable opportunities and conditions for the struggle of the peoples fighting for their independence and freedom. As a result of the determined and increasingly united steps taken by the progressive forces, detente has continued to be the determining factor in international life.

The practice of peaceful coexistence, in our interpretation, cannot mean the preservation of the remnants of colonial exploitation and racial discrimination, the recognition of the reactionary regimes which grossly violate human rights.

In the African region the situation is most critical in Rhodesia, in the language of its original inhabitants, Zimbabwe. The attempts of the Smith regime to maintain the present situation by various illusory concessions, in agreement with compromising African leaders, are doomed to failure. It is our view, which we share with our friends from Mozambique that the fate of Zimbabwe can be justly settled only with the participation of the progressive patriotic forces fighting for the realization of the genuine interests of the people of Zimbabwe, and on the basis of their demands.

SWAPO, which fights for the freedom of the people of Namibia, is in a struggle against the South African Republic, which is unlawfully holding its territory. Namibia's independence cannot be delayed any longer. The direction of the fate of the country must be handed over to the only rightful representative of the Namibian people, the people's organization.

Independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia is greatly handicapped by the extremely reactionary policy of the most reliable bastion of international imperialism in Africa, the South African Republic; apartheid and racial discrimination are a challenge to every human being with decent feelings.

The situation in which Africans comprising the bulk of the population are robbed even of fundamental rights is untenable. One of the most frequent means of infiltration used by the imperialists is the fanning of divisions between neighboring countries, creating antagonism between progressive countries. Everything that has happened recently in the Horn of Africa is a sad example of this. We are convinced that the progressive forces of Africa, its national liberation movements, which enjoy the support of the countries of the socialist community, of the international working class and the progressive public opinion of the world, will continue to inhibit the endeavors of imperialism and its local allies.

The people of the Hungarian People's Republic, together with the peoples of the other socialist countries, regard it as their duty to help the oppressed African peoples in every way possible to gain their national independence, to secure their fundamental rights in the struggle of the independent African countries to strengthen their national independence and for social progress [cheering and applause].

Machel Addresses Friendship Rally

LD022240Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt of speech made by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of FRELIMO, at a friendship rally held in Budapest on 2 June--recorded in Portuguese with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the friendship and identity of interests that we have come together to celebrate here mean a tremendous, lifting strength for the people of Mozambique, a very deep feeling and at the same time a very specific reality. The Portuguese colonial power which occupied our country and oppressed us over centuries, did everything possible to keep us in the greatest darkness and ignorance. Yet, after 500 years of their rule, which they called a mission of civilization, more than 90 percent of the population of our country were illiterate. Nonetheless, despite its intentions, it was Portuguese imperialism which created the great people of Mozambique, which constituted for us the 10-year war of liberation. Our people learned the meaning of freedom at this university. Here we learned who our real friends were and who our enemies were. The arms we fought with came from the socialist countries: the clothes we were clothed with were sent by the socialist countries and the progressive movements of the world.

At the same time the people could also see that the arms of the armed forces of the enemy were provided by the capitalist countries, by the imperialist forces of the world. After the military and political defeat of Portuguese colonialism, FRELIMO, whose goal was the revolutionary transformation of society and the rebuilding of the liberated homeland, united and led the countrywide struggle of the Mozambique people.

The alliance of workers and peasants organized and led by FRELIMO began an offensive for consolidating its power in all strata of society. We either nationalized or placed under state control the vital sectors of our economic life: the banks, the insurance companies, the oil refineries, the coal mines, the cement factories, the main industrial establishments, and the main foreign trade enterprises. Grouping the peasantry into communes has begun the radical transformation of the countryside. This is the starting point for the mechanization of agriculture, its development and its socialist transformation.

Imperialism has become frightened by the achievements of our people and is afraid that the path of our socialist development will not only provide a motivating force in other African countries but in the struggle for social equality of the working classes as well. Therefore it increases its armed aggression against our country. We shall continue our struggle for the full economic liberation of our country, we shall continue to build a socialist society and we shall continue to carry out our internationalist obligations. [prolonged applause]

Mozambique Delegation Visits Armored Car Unit

LD040102Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] In the afternoon of 3 June the Mozambique party and state delegation visited one of the armored car units of the Hungarian People's Army in Transdanubia. Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, accompanied the visitors. Samora Machel and his entourage acquainted themselves with modern training methods, visited classrooms for soldiers and observed a practice alarm carried out by a subunit.

FERENC HAVASI RECEIVES USSR'S KONSTANTIN KATUSHEV

LD022018Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2 [MTI]--Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Friday morning received Konstantin Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, currently staying in Budapest. The cordial meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Jozsep Marjai and V.J. Pavlov, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union.

RESULTS OF SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

LD022020Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 2 [MTI]--With the conclusion of the relative protocol, the 21st session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation ended in Budapest Friday. The protocol was signed in [the] parliament building by Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, deputy premiers and cochairmen of the inter-governmental committee. The session was held between May 30 and June 2. The participants discussed the long-term development program of specialization and cooperation and coordinated the specific tasks. The Soviet delegation left Budapest Friday afternoon.

SOCIALIST STATES' PARTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENT MEET

LD022034Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2 [MTI]--The heads and deputy heads of departments engaged in party organization activity of the central committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Cuban Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, of the German Socialist Unity Party, the Romanian Communist Party, as well as of the Soviet Union's Communist Party held a meeting in Hungary on June 1 and 2.

At the meeting, marked by a comradely and friendly atmosphere, views and experiences were exchanged on issues connected with party organization tasks.

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Sandor Jakes, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC party and Mass Organizations Department, took part in the conference. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the representatives of the sister parties.

OLAH-LED MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

LD041532Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian military delegation has left for France on an official visit. It is headed by Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of the general staff. The delegation was invited by the chief of staff of the French ground forces.

NEW BORDER CROSSING WITH YUGOSLAVIA OPENED

LD031958Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 3 MTI--A new frontier crossing point was inaugurated Saturday between Tompa and Kelebia on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border. The ninth frontier crossing point between the two countries, it is a good example of the further development of good neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia. It will ease traffic between them as well as help international tourist traffic. Besides, it will serve the development of trade ties.

The ceremonial inauguration was attended by Hungarian and Yugoslav delegations headed by Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi and Yugoslav Finance Minister Petar Kostic.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM HELSINKI CP MEETING

LD041914Y Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 MTI--Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who represented the HSWP at the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party in Helsinki, returned to Budapest on Sunday.

REPORT ON ISRAELI CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD022052Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2 MTI--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the delegation of party activists of the Israeli Communist Party, Wolf Erlich, president of the Central Control Commission, and Nimr Murkus, member of the Central Committee, were staying in Hungary between May 25 and June 2. The delegation was received by Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and by Janos Brutyo, president of the Hungarian Central Control Committee. In the course of the visit to Hungary, the Israeli delegation got acquainted with the political work of the HSWP as well as with experiences of the party building and ideological work.

The Israeli party workers' delegation left Budapest on Friday.

GIEREK RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD032212Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 3 June PAP--PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek returned home today after a 2-day official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav party and state leader Josip Broz Tito. Today, on board the Yugoslav Navy training vessel "Galeb," Tito and Gierek continued the talks begun yesterday on the Isle of Brioni. They exchanged views on the international movement, with emphasis on detente, international security and peaceful cooperation in Europe and worldwide. The sides agreed that the halting of the arms race and disarmament were the main international problem of the present day, whose solution, given the preservation of equal security of all sides, lies in the most vital interest of all nations and whole mankind.

In addition to direct Gierek-Tito talks, the two leaders took part in plenary talks of Polish and Yugoslav delegations. Gierek and Tito once again underlined the determination of both countries to actively work towards the consolidation of peace and detente, international cooperation, the struggle for disarmament, the right of nations to peace and freedom.

Besides, talks were held by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and secretary of the CC Edward Babiuch and secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stane Dolanc and secretary in the Executive Committee Alexandar Grlickov. Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek conferred with the head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat Budimir Loncar. The talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

BREZHNEV GREETS GIEREK WHILE FLYING OVER POLAND

LD032214Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1940 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] After ending its visit to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev returned to Moscow today. Flying over Polish territory, Leonid Brezhnev sent to Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, and Piotr Jaroszewicz a message with greetings.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU050814Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 78 p 2 AU

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Special Session of the UN General Assembly: Disarmament Is Possible"]

[Text] IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE UN SPECIAL DISARMAMENT SESSION IN NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEARLY 150 STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE DEBATE WERE ABLE TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE INTERPRETATION OF DISARMAMENT ISSUES BY THE SOCIALIST STATES, AN INTERPRETATION PRESENTED BY THE POLISH AND THE USSR MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

These two harmonious voices, the two speeches supplementing each other, dictated by the common concern for mankind's destinies, met with interest in the world's public opinion. That interest was the greater as the two countries, both having suffered heavy losses in World War II and having greatly contributed toward the cause of strengthening world peace, have the right to postulate solutions insuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The socialist countries proceed from the assumption that disarmament is possible and that it has become the most important and urgent task in our epoch. "WE DO NOT SHARE THE OPINION," Emil Wojtaszek, Polish Foreign Affairs minister, said last Thursday from the UN General Assembly tribune, "THAT THE IDEA OF DISARMAMENT IS MERELY A NOBLE UTOPIA AND THAT MANKIND IS INEVITABLY CONDEMNED TO AN ESCALATION IN THE ARMS RACE." "IN THE SOVIET UNION'S OPINION," Minister Andrey Gromyko emphasized the next day from the same tribune, "THE TIME HAS COME TO POSE THE ISSUE OF A COMPLETE INTERRUPTION IN THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE BUILDUP OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES IN STATES POSSESSING LARGE MILITARY POTENTIALS."

Each of these statements is based on the profound conviction that there are at present at least several elements providing a sound and optimistic foundation to increase the effectiveness of disarmament enterprises.

1--The more than 20 agreements which are already being implemented and which have succeeded in blocking or narrowing some channels of the arms race. Certainly the effectiveness of such agreements as, for example, the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, or the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, would have been even greater if all the states, and not only the nuclear states, signed them, as the socialist states have suggested.

2--The world does not relax in its search for ways to a lasting peace. The present UN disarmament session is evidence of this. Moreover, one can optimistically speak about the advanced stage of many disarmament talks which are now in progress, for example, the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II about the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, about the talks on the general ban of nuclear weapons tests and on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. Also the participants in the Vienna talks on the limitation of armaments and armed forces in central Europe are with growing frequency speaking about the real possibility of getting out of the impasse in the talks. AS A RESULT OF THIS, PROSPECTS ARE EMERGING FOR NEW USEFUL AGREEMENTS BRINGING THE WORLD CLOSER TO THE REMOTE DISARMAMENT VISION; for agreements, let us add, that can and must find a positive incentive in the present New York session.

3--Favoring disarmament talks is the relative balance of power or, in other terms, military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as between the two most powerful military and political alliances, which was stressed in Minister Gromyko's speech. In these circumstances it is easier to lower the level of balance without detriment to anyone's security.

4--Despite the disturbances and complications which are still occurring, the climate prevailing in international relations is in principle favorable for progress in political detente. Post-Helsinki Europe is evidence of this. Hence it is high time to supplement this detente by a relaxing tension in the military sphere and--as Minister Gromyko said--to "SWITCH OVER FROM WISHFUL THINKING AND FROM USEFUL, ALTHOUGH NOT VERY EFFECTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS, TO CONCRETE STEPS LEADING TO A LASTING PEACE."

What steps are involved here? Minister Gromyko's speech clearly showed that the socialist countries' delegations arrived at the New York session with a broad catalog of realistic proposals. It is impossible to list all of them here, because there are too many, and therefore let us bear in mind that ranking among the most essential are the proposal to discontinue the production of nuclear weapons and to begin talks on reducing the present stocks, the proposal to stop all the experimental nuclear tests and to ban research in and the production of conventional weapons with a great striking force, the proposal to renounce the building up of armed forces and armaments of permanent member-states of the Security Council and their allies, and last but not least a whole series of concrete offers regarding such issues as banning neutron, chemical and radioactive weapons, reducing military budgets, creating nuclear-free and peace zones, the talks on the nonapplication of force, and so forth.

THE COMMON ADVANTAGE OF ALL THESE PROPOSALS IS THAT THEY ARE CLEAR, LOGICALLY SUBSTANTIATED AND POLITICALLY REALISTIC, SINCE THEY TAKE THE WORLD AS IT IS, WITHOUT ILLUSIONS AND EMBELLISHMENTS, WITH ALL ITS HIGHLY COMPLICATED CONDITIONS. While noting the advantages, we do not turn a blind eye on the fact that mankind is spending a billion dollars daily on armaments, that the present nuclear stockpiles are equivalent in strength to 1.3 million of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, that ever more formidable means of destruction are being developed, and that in the West there are still influential forces that regard the armaments spiral primarily as a spiral of profits.

Discussing the circumstances favorable for disarmament talks, the leaders of the Polish and USSR delegations at the special session at the same time critically assessed the phenomena obstructing military detente, that is, all sorts of theses alleging the need for a substantiated deterrence, all sorts of attempts to disturb the present relative balance of power and, following this, to impose on the world another round of armaments. Last but not least, there are insinuations about a "growing threat" from the East. "WE WOULD NOT BE REALISTS," the leader of the Polish delegation at the special session said, "if we did not note these phenomena." Also the Soviet Union, as the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized, IS AWARE OF ALL THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE STEEP AND ROUGH PATH TO DISARMAMENT.

The sober realism of the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries goes in step with the good will and a constructive approach to disarmament problems as a whole. The awareness of the importance of disarmament is growing mainly due precisely to the countries of our community and to their principled and consistent policy. The absolute majority of leaders, governments and parliaments, particularly in nonalined countries, shares the view of the socialist countries that, as a process hampering the settlement of key social problems and deforming economic life in the world, the arms race is aimless. Furthermore, its further escalation endangers the idea of general security and, in connection with this, the time has come to choose: EITHER TO PROMOTE CONFIDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL SECURITY FOR ALL STATES, OR TO SUBMERGE IN DISTRUST AND, AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES, TO STOCKPILE EVER MORE FORMIDABLE WEAPONS. ALL THOSE WHO THINK REALISTICALLY CAN SEE THAT THE WORLD IS AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

The first week of debates in the New York skyscraper on the East River bank has confirmed this. Whether the special session as an important stage in preparing for a worldwide disarmament congress will meet the hopes placed in it, whether it will prove to be a forum outlining a common program for activity aimed at checking armaments and at disarmament, will depend on its future proceedings.

Traditionally engaged in political and military detente, the Polish public is closely watching the important debates and wishes that the participants, in a feeling of responsibility for our planet's future, will unite the efforts of all those who are determined to build their security on lasting foundations.

DISARMAMENT IS POSSIBLE, WAR HAS CEASED TO BE A MEANS TO SETTLE DISPUTES, AND THE ARMS RACE IS A BURDEN HAMPERING THE SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PEOPLES.

PAP REPORTS BROWN, McGOVERN 4 JUNE INTERVIEWS

LD050916Y Warsaw PAP in English 0513 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Divergencies Among U.S. Politicians"--PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 June, PAP--PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski--Recent days have brought many examples of profound disagreements and differences of opinions in Washington's political circles relating to such issues as detente, negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments, American-Soviet relations, as well as the tactics the Washington administration should take in these areas.

The Sunday interviews with one of the leading U.S. senators, George McGovern (former Democratic Party's candidate for president) and with the U.S. defence secretary, Harold Brown, proved the existence of two different tendencies in U.S. foreign policy. Sen. McGovern was of the opinion that the administration's most urgent task must be to halt the arms race, not let the USA become militarily involved in Africa and seek solutions for such burning home problems as inflation, unemployment and energy crisis. Secretary Harold Brown, on the other hand, was trying to prove the necessity of raising armaments expenditures, uttered anti-Soviet accusations and hinted that he was linking the SALT talks with developments in Africa.

Characteristic of the two statements was that while Brown clearly sympathized with [the] President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Senator McGovern sharply criticized Mr Brzezinski's views and stated that the adviser's post should be abolished and the entire foreign policy should rest with the State Department. According to McGovern, the circles of the conservative right have launched in the USA a precisely planned anti-Soviet campaign, of which the action connected with the events in Africa could serve as one of the examples. The aim of the campaign is to exert influence on the President and make him stiffen the U.S. stance in disarmament talks as well as increase armaments expenditure.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU0121000Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] PAP--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Polish vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, recently met in Warsaw Istvan Huszar, Hungarian vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Office. They assessed the present development of cooperation between the two countries and traced basic lines for its further development after 1980. It was emphasized with satisfaction that commodity turnovers between Poland and Hungary have been systematically developing and that they would exceed the provisions of the long-term commercial agreement for 1976-80 by 15-20 percent, reaching a value of R3 billion.

The successful implementation of agreements in the field of specialization and cooperation in the machine building, electronic, farm machinery, synthetic fiber, rubber goods and pharmaceutical industries, as well as Polish construction services in Hungary, are of great importance for developing lasting economic relations. To promote commodity turnover and the division of labor between the two countries after 1980, basic tasks were outlined for the central planning organs and economic ministries, paying special attention to the development of specialization and cooperation in production and to the mutual supplies of consumer goods. The program adopted in the talks will provide a basis to further expand and deepen economic cooperation and to coordinate Polish and Hungarian socioeconomic plans.

While in Warsaw, Istvan Huszar visited the Karol Swierczewski tool building combine and the Ursus machine-building plant.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH U.S. CORPORATION--The U.S. firm International Harvester Inc, which cooperates in the production of construction and roadbuilding machinery with the metallurgic combine of the Stalowa Wola Steel Workers, recently signed an agreement with the transport installations works, PZL, in Rzeszow. The new agreement includes the joint design for construction and production of prototypes and the beginning of the extended serial production of hydraulic gear boxes. This is one of the biggest international contracts for the Rzeszow PZL. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

ROMANIAN-UK RELATIONS ON EVE OF CEAUSESCU VISIT

Cable to Queen

AU031439Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Queen Elizabeth II on her birthday and 25 years since her coronation.

The telegram reads among others: I express my conviction that the forthcoming state visit to Great Britain at your kind invitation will represent an important moment in the development of traditional and friendly relations between our countries and peoples, to the benefit of peace and international understanding.

Press Comments

AU031442Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3.6.1978--The Romanian newspapers of June 3 mark the national day of Great Britain, publishing the telegram of congratulations addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Queen Elizabeth II on her birthday and 25 years since her coronation, spotlighting, by a series of notes, information items and travel notes, significant aspects of the economic and social development of Great Britain. They point to the strong industrial development which makes the country be in the front ranks of the world states, to the preoccupations of its government for intensifying relations of international collaboration and cooperation.

In this context, SCINTEIA stresses, under the signature of its special correspondent, the upward course of the Romanian-British relations which are grounded on equal rights and mutual respect. These relations, materialized in various domains--economic, political, technico-scientific, cultural--were strongly propelled by a number of fruitful top-level contacts and talks both in Bucharest and in London, which found a telling political expression in the joint solemn declaration signed in Bucharest in 1975, an important document on the plane of bilateral relations and in international life.

SCINTEIA notes the interest with which the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are to pay to Great Britain in a few days at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and of Duke of Edinburgh is expected in that country. During the talks the special correspondent had with outstanding personalities in the British capital city, with members of the government, with members of the Houses of the Parliament, the assessment was made that the visit of the Romanian head of state will be a political moment of major importance for the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, for the promotion of security and cooperation in Europe.

The truth confirmed by the historical experience that the differences of socio-political system cannot and must not be an obstacle in the development of fruitful relations, when there is the common will to act along this line, finds a new expression in the feelings of esteem and friendship the Romanian and British people nurture to one another, in their willingness to deepen their relations on multiple planes.

The well-known economic and technological potential of Great Britain and Romania's progress on the road of building an up-to-date economy--the Bucharest daily opines--outline concrete prospects for extending the field of Romanian-British cooperation in various domains, a stable, long-lasting character being secured to the development of these relations according to the interest and aspirations of the two countries and peoples, of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The newspapers write about the cultural events arranged in Bucharest on the national day of Great Britain and that the Romanian radio and television presented suggestive aspects of the present-day economic and social situation of Great Britain.

Cultural Event Arranged

AU021956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/78--On the occasion of the national day of Great Britain, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Great Britain Friendship Association arranged a cultural event in Bucharest, on June 2.

After the opening speech by Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Romanian-Great Britain Friendship Association, Professor Zoe Dumitrescu-Busulenga, D.Sc., talked about the ascending course of the Romanian-British cultural relations and spoke about her trips to England. The event rounded off with English documentary films. Attending were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, men of culture and art, didactic staff and students, a wide public. Attending was also Reginald Louis Second, Great Britain's ambassador to Romania.

Ceausescu Interview

AU012121Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/6/78--On June 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, received Keith Hatfield, special envoy of the British television company Independent Television News (ITN). The Romanian head of state granted an interview on the occasion to the British television company Independent Television News.

MEETING MARKS 1848 REVOLUTION, NATIONALIZATION

AU032122Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 May 78 p 5 AU

[Text] A meeting took place at the Cluj-Napoca national theater on Tuesday to mark the 130th anniversary of the 1848 bourgeois-democratic revolution and the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the major means of production by the workers class under the party's leadership.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the local party and state bodies, mass and civic bodies and by working people--Romanians, Hungarians and other nationalities--from Cluj enterprises and institutions, and by men of art, science and culture.

Comrade Stefan Mocuta, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee and chairman of the county People's Council, spoke about the historical significance of the two events, saying: During the 1848 revolution, together with the Romanian people in Transylvania, the oppressed people of the coinhabiting nationalities also rose to struggle for freedom, the fatherland's independence and social progress, and this is an undeniable truth. Therefore, all those who are living and working in the Cluj area, irrespective of nationality, together with all our people, firmly reject the pseudoscientific attempts by certain foreign ill-willed people to distort the objective economic and sociopolitical realities, the attempts to revive certain concepts and practices of sowing mistrust between nations and peoples.

The equal eradication of exploitation for all members of our society which was achieved during the years of socialist construction under RCP leadership, the identity of interests, the basic aims and ideals of the working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--the centuries-old struggle waged together for social freedom, and the elimination of foreign domination are the lasting cornerstones on which the unity in thought, will and action of all sons of Socialist Romania is based. This truth is obvious throughout Cluj County as it is, in fact, throughout the country--in factories, in plants, in the fields, in scientific, art and cultural establishments, in homes, in the street and in the love for and dedication to the fatherland and its cause.

The speaker then said: On the lasting basis of the historical event of nationalization 30 years ago, an event that marked the creation of the socialist sector in Romania's economy, important changes have taken place in the socioeconomic life of Cluj County. As a leading branch in the county's economy, industry now records 40 times more volume than during the years when nationalization took place. Cluj ranks among the counties with a high development level; it has a powerful and diversified industry available that is being fully modernized.

At the time when we are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the historical event of nationalization, the Cluj County working people, irrespective of nationality, are engaged with all their creative power in commendably implementing the 11th party congress decisions and those of the national conference, the invaluable recommendations made by our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the man whose name is linked to the most important achievements of the Romanian nation--and are determined to do all they can to contribute to Socialist Romania's continuous flourishing.

The meeting ended with an extensive cultural-artistic program presented by ensembles from the national theater, the Hungarian theater and the Romanian and Hungarian opera houses, as well as by the philharmonic and ensembles of the Dej municipal cultural house, the Vlaha cultural house and other Cluj County localities.

PAUL NICULESCU ATTENDS FINNISH CP CONGRESS

Meets Center Party Chairman

AU3120402Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, who is in Helsinki to participate in the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, has met with Johannes Virolainen, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Center Party. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed both the manysided development of relations between the two countries, as well as the sound relations between the Socialist Unity Front and the Center Party.

Meets Prime Minister Sorsa

AU0219432Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Helsinki, AGERPRES, 2/6/78--Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania who attends the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, met on June 2, Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, prime minister of Finland.

Highlighting the good relations established between Romania and Finland, they expressed the common wish to further develop the friendly cooperation between the two countries, between the RCP and the FSDP. They also exchanged views on present-day international issues.

Conveys RCP Message

AU0220447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Helsinki, AGERPRES, 2/6/78--On June 2, Paul Niculsecu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, extended the salute of the RCP Central Committee to the participants in the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

Paul Niculsecu underscored the fact that good relations of friendship, collaboration and fraternal solidarity are developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Communist Party, in the spirit of long revolutionary traditions, relations based on comradely esteem, trust and understanding, on the observance of each people's right to work out independently its home and foreign policy, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in deeping with the realities and specific conditions in its own country.

He also pointed out the continual development on multiple planes of the Romanian-Finnish relations, reiterating also Romania's determination to work in the future as well for the amplification and diversification of the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and touristic relations, for the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Romania, the speaker (?said), carries on an active foreign policy making her contribution to the cause of peace and collaboration among peoples. The aggravation of the crisis phenomena in the capitalist world, the continual sharpening of the contradictions among states and groups of states, and of the tendencies oward a new division of the spheres and zones of influence which seriously endanger peace, claim for an increased role of the peoples--irrespective of their size--of the people's masses, the intensification of the states' efforts, the union of all forces on a national and international plane to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictate for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the legitimate right of the peoples to decide their fate self-dependently, for the right to a free and independent life.

Romania resolutely declares and works for a lasting European security and cooperation system, for (?fast) and efficient disarmament measures, first of all of nuclear disarmament measures, for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and the political, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes, for preventing the outburst of new international conflicts.

Meets Party President

LD0505467 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2200 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In Helsinki Comrade Paul Niculsecu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, met with Comrade Aarne Saarinen, president of the Finnish Communist Party, to whom he transmitted a message of greetings from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, on the occasion of his reelection as president of the Finnish Communist Party.

Pointing out with satisfaction the good relations between the two parties, the two sides expressed the wish to deepen and expand these relations in the future as a positive contribution to the evolution of relations between Romania and Finland in the interests of the flourishing of the two peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

MANESCU CHAIRS NATIONAL AGRICULTURE COUNCIL SESSION

AU262112Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Agriculture Council [NAC], chaired a working meeting of the NAC Executive Bureau today in Bucharest. Managers of the general county agricultural managements also participated in the meeting.

In keeping with recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the meeting examined the activity carried out thus far to fulfill tasks for increasing agricultural--vegetable and animal--production and adopted a number of measures concerning spring sowing; the maintenance of grain, technical plants, vegetables, orchards, vineyards and other crops; properly organizing and carrying out the summer harvest and deliveries of products to the state fund; and storing the products under appropriate conditions. With regard to livestock breeding, the meeting examined the attainment of the required number of livestock and established measures to improve the birth rate and to raise the average delivery weight of the animals, as well as to judiciously collect and use all fodder resources.

The Executive Bureau also set tasks for the relevant bodies to insure adequate supplies of agricultural and food products to the people as well as supplies of raw materials to industry.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-ITALIAN SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM--The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Italian commission for scientific-technical cooperation has taken place in Rome. The session agreed upon a program for scientific-technical cooperation for 1978-80. The program provides for new ventures and projects of mutual concern in energy, solar energy, space research, telecommunications, biology, biochemistry, medicine and transportation. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 May 78 AU]

ROMANIAN EVENING IN LONDON--London, (AGERPRES), 27/5/1978--The National and Local Government Officers Association (N.A.L.G.O.) arranged a Romanian evening, as part of the events occasioned by the forthcoming state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are to pay to Great Britain. Geoffrey Drain, N.A.L.G.O. general secretary, and Pretor Popa, Romania's ambassador in London, made brief speeches on the occasion. Highlighted was the keen interest with which the forthcoming state visit of Romania's president is expected in Great Britain. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 May 78 AU]

SHELL DIRECTOR RECEIVED--First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea on Thursday received A. Benard, director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, who is visiting our country. The two sides discussed the cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Shell. The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister of Chemical Industry Gheorghe Caranfil. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 78 p 5 AU]

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY BUREAU MEETS--The bureau of the international history committee on World War II held a meeting in Bucharest [date not given]. Some 40 countries are represented in the bureau, including France, USSR Yugoslavia, United States, and the Netherlands. The participating historians were received by Ion Popescu-Puturi, director of the Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies, and by Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences. The talks dealt with preparations for the 15th World Congress on Historical Sciences, which will be held in Bucharest in 1980. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 78 p 5 AU]

POLISH FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH TITO

LD021322Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, June 2, TANJUG--The first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Edward Gierek, this morning arrived in Brioni for a two-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In Brioni, Gierek was cordially welcomed by his host Yugoslav President Tito and other top Yugoslav leaders.

Official Yugoslav-Polish talks will start today, to be resumed tomorrow, expectations are that Tito and Gierek will discuss current international problems and bilateral cooperation which is registering good progress in all areas.

Leaders Welcome Gierek

LD021629Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Brioni--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived this morning for a 2-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito. President Tito, together with Yugoslav leaders, met and warmly greeted Edward Gierek and his colleagues at the jetty in Brioni.

Yugoslav leaders at the welcome ceremony were presented to Edward Gierek: Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists; Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Slobodan Gilorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Blazo Mandic; Vice Adm Josip Zuzul; Lt-Col Gen Augustin Jukic; Rear Adm Thihomir Vilovic; Anton Lah; Milivoje Maksic; Radmilo Trojanovic; Rajko Knezevic; Borislav Milosevic; Franjo Radisic; and others.

After the festive welcoming ceremony, Edward Gierek went to the Villa Brionka, which will be his residence during his stay in Yugoslavia.

At the airport in Pula, where the plan carrying the Polish leaders landed, Edward Gierek and members of the Polish delegation had a festive welcome. Here Edward Gierek was welcomed by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Mihajlo Svabic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland; Marjan Kalanj, member of the Presidium of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee; Lt-Col-Gen Radoslav Jovic; Josip Kolic, president of the Pula assembly; and others. Stane Dolanc and other Yugoslav figues travelled with Edward Gierek and the Polish leaders from Pula to Brioni aboard the Jadranka.

Edward Gierek is being accompanied on his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by: Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and vice president of the Polish Council of State; Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the chancellery of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; and Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers.

Tito, Gierek Begin Talks

LD0617147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today held official political talks at Brioni. The comprehensive and all-round exchange of views was held in an exceptionally close and open atmosphere permeated by sincerity and cordiality. The talks were also attended by the closest associates of President Tito and Edward Gierek.

As reported, the exchange of views included topical international questions, trends in the international communist and workers movement and bilateral relations. Both sides noted with pleasure that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully but that not all posibilities have been exploited yet to the end, especially in the field of economic relations.

As is reported, Edward Gierek spoke about the internal development of Poland, emphasizing the successes achieved in this respect, especially in the economic field which will, according to him, also in the future represent one of the basic tasks. He also informed his interlocutors that decentralization is being continued in Poland. He emphasized that the political situation in Poland is stable.

Edward Gierek described the international situation as complex and said that Poland has increased its international activity to further strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries and to improve relations with capitalist states and developing countries.

President Tito briefed the guests on the strategic direction of the forthcoming 11th LCY Congress, the overall economic and political development of our society and the unity of the LCY as the basis for the realization of the LCY goals. He added that the LCY has never been more unified and therefore more capable of action in the realization of its set goals. President Tito also discussed the role and tasks of the Socialist Alliance as an organization with several million members and the global strategy leading to the further development of self-management in all spheres.

During the talks President Tito also turned to the international situation, stressing that it was complex because of the crisis spots, the continuation of the arms race and the unsolved international economic problems. He also discussed his visits to China, the United States, Great Britain, France, Algeria and other countries which he visited recently. President Tito expressed the view that these visits have been useful and successful.

In connection with the activity of the nonalined countries President Tito stressed that the nonalined movement has affirmed itself as a political force which has confirmed its vitality at, among other gatherings, the recent meeting of the coordination bureau in Havana, regardless of individual conflicts between these countries. He also added that Yugoslavia will continue to fight for the consolidation of the unity of the nonalined countries.

The Yugoslav-Polish top level talks will continue tomorrow.

Tito Gives Lunch For Gierek

LD021845Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito gave in the White Villa on Brioni today a formal lunch in honor of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. At the lunch, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were the Yugoslav personalities who attended the welcome for Edward Gierek and the members of the Policy delegation.

During the lunch President Tito and Edward Gierek exchanged toasts.

President Tito Proposes Toast

LD021428Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Tito's Toast at Luncheon in Gierek's Honor"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Esteemed and dear Comrade Gierek: We are all glad to see you in our country again together with your associates. I welcome you warmly once again, convinced that this time again you will sense the sincere feeling and friendship felt here in Yugoslavia for socialist Poland, for the PZPR and the Polish people. We are following with sincere understanding the efforts which your country and your party are making, under your leadership, in the interest of friendly Poland's development in every field.

I believe that you will be able to see for yourself the energy and responsibility with which our working class, the League of Communists and all our working people are working for the further consolidation and development of socialist self-management in our society. Our country has continued to develop comprehensively and dynamically over the past few years. During this period we have carried out new, qualitative changes in our socioeconomic relations and political system. The equality and autonomy of our republics and provinces have further strengthened as a significant factor of the consolidation of our federal community.

We are now striving to implement these changes in practice as fully as possible. These changes represent a still stronger affirmation of the fundamental goal of the LCY, which is to create the conditions in which the working man will work freely and manage all social affairs. The 11th LCY Congress will be an important step forward in this direction.

It gives me particular pleasure to stress that cooperation between our countries and our parties is constantly advancing in all spheres in our mutual interest. This is the result of the respect shown on both sides for the democratic principles on which this cooperation is based, of respect for the different ways of building socialism and the different international positions of our two countries. I am sure that this meeting between us will contribute toward a still broader development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and our parties. We consider this to be not only permanently in the interest of our people, but also to represent a concrete contribution toward cooperation an equal footing and toward socialism in the world.

The present-day situation in international relations, which causes us serious concern, calls for the intensified activity of all the countries and all the progressive and democratic forces in the direction of creating the conditions needed for the elimination of the sources of instability in the world.

What I primarily have in mind is the elimination of the hotbeds of conflict, settling the problems caused by underdevelopment and halting the frenzied arms race, to enable to principles of peaceful coexistence to become established in relations among all countries and to insure the social progress of all peoples.

This presupposes fresh efforts toward continuing the process of negotiations and relaxation of tension on the basis of greater mutual trust and of the realization that there is no alternative to detente and that without detente there can be no prosperity for all. Proceeding from this, we strive to see the relaxation of tension become an all-embracing process and extend to all the regions of the world and all the spheres of international relations, with the participation of all the countries on an equal footing. This will create the indispensable conditions for the gradual settling of the existing conflicts in the world in a peaceful way and for ridding mankind of the ever present threat of a new war conflagration.

The struggle for the creation of the new international economic order is today a historical imperative. It concerns the interests of the entire world and at the same time represents an integral part and form of the revolutionary transformations which characterize our epoch. This is why Socialist Yugoslavia, together with other nonalined countries, devotes so much attention to these problems.

The policy of nonalinement, which represents the permanent foreign policy orientation of Socialist Yugoslavia, is guided by these and other humane goals. This policy, consistent in the struggle for the settling of the acute problems of the world and the democratization of international relations, is inevitably opposed to all the forms of domination and exercises an increasingly direct influence on international development as a broadly acknowledged factor of international relations. The nonalined movement is, hence, also orientated toward close cooperation on an equal footing with the socialist and other countries.

Dear Comrade Gierek: We are witness to the fact that the struggle for social progress and socialism is powerfully permeating the present day world. The abundance of forms and paths in the carrying out of the revolutionary transformation of society has created the need to build cooperation and solidarity between all the communist, workers and other progressive parties and movements solely on the principles of independence, autonomy, equality and responsibility to one's own working class and people. The awareness of this is today deeply peretrating the conscience of the workers movement and the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties of Europe made a significant contribution toward the affirmation of these principles.

Dear comrades: I will conclude by expressing once more great satisfaction at the fact that we are meeting convinced of the need for close cooperation between our two socialist countries and between the LCY and the PZPR.

Allow me to raise this glass to the health of our dear guest Comrade Edward Gierek, to the health of all the Polish comrades who are present here, for the all-round prosperity of the People's Republic of Poland, for a still deeper friendship between the peoples of our countries, for the further cooperation between our parties, for broad international cooperation and progress in the world.

Gierek Proposes Toast

LD021854Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

["Gierek's Toast at Luncheon in Brioni"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Replying to President Tito's toast, Edward Gierek said:

Much esteemed Comrade Tito, esteemed comrades, on my behalf and on behalf of my comrades, I wish above all to thank you most warmly for your friendly invitation and to express pleasure at being able to come to your beautiful country, to Socialist Yugoslavia which is so close to us. We immensely enjoy meeting you again, Comrade Tito, and the members of the LCY leadership and the Federal Executive Council.

Our personal contacts, dear Comrade Tito, have already become a good tradition.

The Polish communists, the entire society of our country, harbor toward you, Comrade Tito. esteem and cordial sympathy as the leader of brotherly Socialist Yugoslavia and a tested friend of Poland.

I wish to note with pleasure that the relations between Poland and Yugoslavia are being constantly deepened in all walks of life and that we continue with dignity the traditional Polish-Yugoslav friendship forged over the years of heroic struggle against Hitlerite fascism and strengthened by the common aims of building socialism, a friendship based on mutual respect and trust and closeness which is due to the common love of our peoples for freedom and peace.

We attribute great importance to further consolidation of relations between the PZPR and the LCY. We also wish to strengthen contacts between the social organizations of our two countries.

We note with pleasure the dynamic growth of Polish-Yugoslav economic relations. The successful implementation of agreements adopted during last year's meeting between our premiers will considerably increase industrial cooperation, expand scientific-technical cooperation and bring about a further increase in trade. We are happy about the increasingly rich cultural and scientific exchange, as well as about the development of tourism. All this serves to consolidate mutual rapprochement between our peoples.

Dear Comrade Tito, our party follows with great interest the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress. We pay tribute to your great achievements which have been attained as a result of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 10th LCY Congress.

Socialist Yugoslavia and you personally, Comrade Tito, are making an important contribution to the cause of detente and the strengthening of security, as well as to the expansion of international cooperation.

Poland, in close cooperation with the land of the Soviets and other socialist countries, serves this important cause by its entire active international activity. A full and integral implementation of the final (?Helsinki) document is of special importance for the construction of lasting and peaceful relations in Europe. We consider the results of the Belgrade meeting, to which Yugoslavia as the host and participant made a considerable and constructive contribution, as globally positive.

Poland, like other countries, sees great danger in the intensification of the arms race which is being pressed by the Western political-military circles. To prevent the beginning of production and introduction into armaments of new weapons of mass destruction, the neutron bomb, is now of special importance. Although the decision to begin the production and to equip the armies of the NATO states with this weapon has been temporarily set aside, this danger continues to threaten the world. This is why it is necessary to continue struggling against this weapon, in order to prevent a new dangerous phase in the arms race in Europe and the world.

In this connection we attach great importance to the results of the present special session of the United Nations on disarmament. We completely endorse the positive program of concrete moves in the sphere of halting the arms race, nuclear and conventional arms and the ban on the use of force proposed by the Soviet Union during the course of this session. The special session should bring nearer the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

Poland, together with the other socialist states, consistently comes out in favor of extinguishing the crisis spots of tension in the world, of peaceful solutions to conflicts and the construction of a platform for understanding founded on the principles of security for nations and mutually useful cooperation on an equal footing. We extend support to nations fighting for freedom and the right to decide their own fate. For this reason we are unshakably in favor of a complex regulation to the question of the Middle East in harmony with the UN resolution and of the right of the Palestinian people to a sovereign statehood.

Our country highly appraises the movement of nonalined states as an essential element of the anti-imperialist front and an active force in the construction of world peace. The growing international importance of this movement and the form it has taken are in great part the merit of Yugoslavia and you yourself, Comrade Tito. We wish for the further strengthening of solidarity between the nonalined countries and the socialist states.

The right to live in peace and freedom is the most valuable right of people and nations. Socialism unhesitatingly aspires toward the complete realization of this right.

Dear Comrade Tito, dear Yugoslav comrades, both our friendly countries are realizing the ideals of socialism through the creative efforts of their peoples.

I am convinced that our meetings and talks will contribute to the further consolidation of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation. At the same time they will constitute a contribution to the joint struggle in favor of the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

I raise this glass to the president of the SFRY and President of the LCY Comrade Josip Broz Tito, to the continued flourishing and prosperity of the Yugoslav nations, which are friendly with Poland, to the continued strengthening of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation, for the health and prosperity of your Yugoslav friends present here and to peace and socialism.

Dolanc Hosts Dinner for Gierek

LD022204Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a private dinner this evening on Brioni in honor of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Present at the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were the Yugoslav leaders taking part in the Yugoslav-Polish talks and the members of Edward Gierek's entourage.

Talks Continue

LD031015Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and LCY president, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], today resumed their official political talks which they had started yesterday. During these talks President Tito and the distinguished guest from Poland are continuing their discussions of bilateral cooperation and current international problems.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary is to end his visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon. It is expected that a joint communique on the Yugoslav-Polish talks will be issued on the conclusion of the visit.

Eurocommunism Discussed

AU032146Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Asim Cabaradzic report from Brioni]

[Excerpts] President Tito and his guest, Edward Gierek, with their closest associates, this morning sailed on the Galeb and during the cruise along the southwestern coast of Istria separate and concluding Yugoslav-Polish talks were held.

During separate talks by Comrades Stane Dolanc and Aleksandar Grlickov with Edward Babiuch, bilateral relations were assessed very positively. This had been stressed by Comrades Tito and Gierek. In these talks, however, some problems were stressed which ought to be eliminated so that cooperation may be advanced even more.

In the examination of international relations it was said that our countries have different international positions, but they are united by the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence.

Discussing topical problems of the international workers and communist movement, the focus of attention was on the attitude toward Eurocommunism. It was noted in this connection that although the term is not adequate, it does express a trend in the communist and workers movement which suits the circumstances of the industrially developed countries of West Europe. The LCY does everything to extend full support to these parties for the realization of their aims, but, of course, not identifying with their strategy and all their views.

The Polish side in this connection indicated the right to one's own road, but it was said that there are some questions which are not acceptable to them.

The situation in the international communist and workers movement was also discussed. It was pointed out that quarrels exist among parties and that they are on the increase, assuming the aspects of conflicts and even wars. But positive trends also exist and forces are on the increase in the struggle for the expression of national circumstances. It is very positive, however, that all the communist parties take care that the quarrels should not develop into a break in relations.

Discussing foreign political problems, Comrades Budimir Loncar and Emil Wojaszek particularly stressed detente, which is to say, that everything should be done in a complex situation to revitalize it as a universal world policy having no alternative. Likewise, proximity of views was noted regarding disarmament, which Comrade Wojtaszek had noted during his meeting with Josip Vrhovec in New York. In order to accomplish this, a complete implementation of the Helsinki conclusions is necessary. Regarding the new economic system it was said that it is one of no less important problems for insuring of peace in the world.

Slobodan Gligorijevic and Zbigniew Wojtechowski discussed economic relations and noted that they are constantly rising and that they are stable, being based on long-term agreements. It is interesting to note that 50 percent of the overall trade between Yugoslavia and Poland is taken by [word indistinct] and that the two countries are the best reciprocal partners in specialization and cooperation.

Dolanc Confers With PZPR's Babiuch

LD032114Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today onboard the "Galeb" with Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the chancery of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

During these talks a positive appraisal was made of cooperation between the LCY and PZPR. It was also stressed that possibilities exist for this cooperation to be further promoted. Great attention was devoted to current trends in the international workers movement and the activity of the LCY and PZPR at the international level.

Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, held talks with Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers. A very positive appraisal was made of the economic cooperation between the two countries, and in particular of industrial cooperation. The need was indicated for further strengthening economic cooperation on a permanent and stable basis.

Talks were also held on board the "Galeb" between Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who is deputizing for the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. The views exchanged relate to the foremost international problems. In this context particular attention was devoted to the relaxation of tension, disarmament, the implementation of the Helsinki document and other current questions.

Tito Ends Official Talks

LD031502Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--The president of the republic and president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, and PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, have ended their official political talks.

The top leaders of the two countries had talks today on the training ship Galeb during a pleasant cruise in sunny and fine weather from the Brioni Islands, along the Istrian west coast as far as Porec and on the way back to Brioni.

After the talks President Tito gave a luncheon for Edward Gierek aboard the Galeb which was attended by the closest associates of President Tito and of Edward Gierek.

The formal send-off for PZPR First Secretary Gierek was also carried out aboard the Galeb, following which he sailed to Pula aboard M/V Jadranka.

Joint Communique Issued

LD032129Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1844 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--A joint Yugoslav-Polish communique was issued today. It says:

At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY on 2 and 3 June 1978.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, carried out an all-round exchange of views on relations between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic, the LCY and PZPR, and current questions concerning international relations and the workers movement. They informed each other about the basic directions of the activity of the LCY and the PZPR at the domestic and international level.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the guests from Poland were accorded a cordial and warm reception.

Taking part in the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, were:

On the Yugoslav side were: Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Grlickov; secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Mihailo Svabic, SFRY ambassador in the Polish People's Republic; and others.

On the Polish side were: Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, PZPR Central Committee secretary and vice president of the Polish Council of State; Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; (Cezary Ikanowicz), Polish charge d'affaires in the SFRY; and other personalities.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted with pleasure that relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical and other spheres are developing in an all-round and successful manner. They stressed that the principles outlined in the Yugoslav-Polish declaration of 8 May 1973, the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect for differences in the paths of the construction of socialism and in the international positions of the two countries, constitute a lasting basis for the all-round development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation. This suits the interests of the two countries, peace, progress and socialism.

A positive appraisal was made of the contacts and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the willingness was expressed for it to continue to develop and strengthen.

The two sides positively assessed the results of the cooperation between the governments, parliaments, social organizations, towns and institutions of the two countries and the cooperation of the Polish People's Republic with the socialist republics and autonomous provinces of the SFRY. It was stressed that favorable conditions exist for its continued all-round development.

The talks noted the great importance of the successful, mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. Particular emphasis was laid on the dynamic development of industrial cooperation and specialization and the reciprocal deliveries of raw materials, which constitutes an important factor in long-term stable economic cooperation.

The willingness was expressed of both Yugoslavia and Poland to continue to promote and deepen economic relations and enrich them with new content and modern forms. In this connection it was agreed that the competent planning and foreign trade organs and economic organizations of the two countries should intensify their work with a view to taking note of the possibilities and directions of cooperation for the period after 1980.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek carried out a wide exchange of views on the most important international problems. They devoted special attention to questions concerning the strengthening of peace, security, disarmament and the development of international cooperation. Indicating the complexity of the international situation and the obstacles in the process of relaxation, Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek stressed the historic importance of the policy of relaxation and urged the strengthening and deepening of that process so that it should take on a permanent and universal character. They expressed the resolve to continue actively pressing for the process of relaxation to embrace all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations, with the equal participation of all countries.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek underlined the need to make constant efforts for the further improvement of relations between European countries and for the development of their all-round cooperation on an equal footing. They noted the great importance of the CSCE and expressed their conviction that the participating countries of this conference will contribute through their constructive and concrete efforts to the consistent and integral application of all the principles and decisions of the final act from Helsinki. They noted that the basic results of the Belgrade meeting was the willingness of the participating countries to continue the process of the relaxation of tension and to insure the continuity of CSCE in various forms and spheres, which should contribute to the strengthening of the security and the development of cooperation in Europe and the world.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek expressed deep anxiety at the current arms race, which represents a great danger to world peace and security. Firmly holding the view that it is man's legitimate right to live in peace and that this danger constitutes a real threat to the process of the relaxation of tension and to the economic and social progress of the whole of mankind, they resolutely call for a stop to be made without delay to the arms race and in particular for a halt in the production of all forms of weapons of mass extermination and for a start to be made in the process of genuine disarmament. They consider the halt in the arms race, especially as regards nuclear arms, and the adoption of concrete measures in the direction of disarmament to be one of the most important and pressing tasks of our time, without the settlement of which it is impossible to consolidate the positive tendencies in the development of international relations. They positively assessed constructive [word indistinct] capable of contributing to the attainment of these goals.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek stressed the particular significance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and expressed the hope that the results of the session and the program of concrete measures adopted will make a vital contribution to the halting of the arms race and to substantial progress in disarmament.

The president of the SFRY and president of the LCY and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee devoted great attention to the development of international economic relations based on equality. They stressed that the elimination of the existing barriers and discrimination will contribute to the widening of economic cooperation and the general promotion of relations between European countries.

They stressed in particular that the establishment of new just economic relations with the developing countries represents one of the most acute international problems. In this connection, they stressed the significance of and need for making constant efforts and taking concrete steps in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the UN General Assembly on the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two sides expressed deep anxiety at the continuation of the crisis and tension in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon as a flagrant violation of the latter's sovereignty and independence and a dangerous challenge to peace and security in the world. They stressed that a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the crisis must be achieved on the basis of the approriate UN resolutions, which presupposed Israel's complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to their own state, and recognition of the right to existence of all the states of the region. The two sides expressed the conviction that this aim could be achieved by means of the Geneva conference with the participation of the PLO, as the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, in all its stages on an equal footing.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and expressed their support for the struggle of the liberation movements for the final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa.

They declared themselves to be in favor of strict and complete respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states and for the right of the peoples of Africa to make free and independent decisions on the nature of their internal development in keeping with the principles of the UN and OAU charters.

They came out in support of the speediest achievement of independence by Namibia on the basis of its national and territorial unity and voiced their full support for SWAPO. They also expressed full support for the struggle of the Patriotic Front and the people of Zimbabwe for national liberation and independence.

The two sides noted that the socialist countries and the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world are making a great contribution to the strengthening of the process of relaxation and the efforts to give it a permanent character, as well as to the strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, to the strengthening of security and social progress of mankind.

The two sides stressed the vital role and contribution of non-alined countries as an independent factor in world affairs in the struggle for peace, security and the relaxation of tension and for international cooperation on an equal footing and the establishment of democratic and just international political and economic relations.

Yugoslavia and Poland expressed their support for the aims and principles of the United Nations and stressed the need to strengthen the latter's role and effectiveness in the efforts to insure lasting peace and security and in the settling of international problems.

Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek exchanged views on the topical problems of the communist and workers movement. They stressed the great significance of the conference of the communist and workers parties in Europe in Berlin for the development of relations and of cooperation on an equal footing between the communist and workers parties and all the progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism and expressed the readiness of the LCY and the PZPR to contribute to the promotion of internationalist voluntary cooperation and solidarity between the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles spelt out in the document of the Berlin conference.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, expressed great satisfaction at the outcome and results of friendly meetings and talks, convinced that they would contribute to the further deepening of friendly relations and development of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland, between the LCY and the PZPR and between the peoples of the two friendly socialist countries.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, invited Jozip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, to pay a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Gierek Departs for Home

LD031757Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pula--After a 2-day official and friendly visit to our country Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, left by special plane with his colleagues from Pula airport at about 1700.

The high-ranking guest and members of the Polish delegation were seen off and wished farewell at the festively decorated airport by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee; Mihajlo Svabic, Yugoslav ambassador in the People's Republic of Poland; Lt Col Gen Radoslav Jovic; and representatives of the Pula Commune and garrison of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Polish statesman and members of the delegation arrived at the Istria wharf in the Pula harbor a little before 1500 where they were warmly greeted by citizens, Pioneers and young people from Pula. After looking round the ancient arena and other points of interest in this, the largest town in Istria, Comrade Edward Gierek and his colleagues talked to Milka Planinc, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and municipal assembly of Pula in the new Uljanik center. Josip Kiloc, president of the municipal assembly, presented Comrade Edward Gierek with a Rozenice, an ancient musical instrument, and the Polish statesman gave the town of Pula the symbol of the city of Warsaw.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTS OFFICIALS

LD291931Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At an expanded session today, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, chaired by Nikola Stojanovic and also attended by the executive secretaries, particular attention was paid to the method and content of work of this forum. During the discussion it was stressed that the programing of the activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and thus also of the municipal organizations, conferences and municipal committees, should be based on the real interests and needs of the working people as defined in the resolution of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and in the tasks due to be set by the 11th LCY Congress.

The Presidium set up its commissions and elected their chairmen as follows: Vojislav Colovic, chairman of the Commission for All-People's Defense; Momir Kapor, chairman of the Commission for Social Self-Protection; Slavojka Jankovic, chairman of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation With Workers and Progressive Movements of the World; Hrvoje Istuk, chairman of the Commission for Cadre Questions; Tahir Hadzic, chairman of the Commission for the Activity of the League of Communists in Connection With Our Workers' Temporary Employment Abroad; Dr Nikola Babic, chairman of the Commission for History; Alija Aksimija, chairman of the Commission for Proposals, Petitions and Complaints; and Bora Sucur, chairman of the Commission for Material-Financial Questions.

The Presidium elected Vahida Srzic and Dr Vlado Sultanovic executive secretaries in addition to the previously elected executive secretaries--Ivan Brigic, Ismet Kreso, Mihajlo Djonovic, Sabrija Pojskic, Zivko Babic, Andjotko Vasic and Mladen Bevanda.

The Presidium appointed Dubravko Curac, hitherto editor in the editorial office of the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of KOMUNIST, chief and responsible editor of this paper, and appointed Jelisije Kovacevic secretary of the specialized service of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee.

MACEDONIAN PARTY BODY ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD011558Y Belgrade TUNJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--The session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, chaired by Angel Cemerski, was held in Skopje today. It discussed the organization and work method of the Presidium.

It was stressed that the entire work of the Presidium, of its commissions and executive secretaries should be part of the function of implementing the role of the Central Committee as the top organ of the League of Communists of Macedonia between the two congresses.

In the debate the need for the further development of the information system in the League of Communists of Macedonia was stressed as was the need for broader contacts by members of the Central Committee with municipal committees.

The delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the new composition of the republican conference of SAWP of Macedonia was also elected. It consists of: Dr Aleksandar Donev, Pance Mihajlov, Cedomir Stojkovski, Veselinka Malinska, Kata Lahtova, Boro Denkov, Servet Saliu, Mito Micajkov, Fahri Jaka and Danica Popovska.

The Presidium also formed the commission for administrative and material-financial issues. Veli Mehmeti was appointed chairman of this commission, and Zdravko Cupeski was reappointed secretary of the specialized service of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

MONTENEGRIN PARTY PRESIDIUM ELECTS COMMISSIONS

LD022105Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro today held a meeting under the chairmanship of Vojo Srzentic to determine the composition of its commissions. The following commissions were set up: for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in associated labor and development policy (chairman Cedo Djuranovic): for the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the development of interrepublican and intranational relations (chairman Slobodan Filipovic): for the development of agriculture and socialist transformation of the countryside (chairman Dr. Zarko Kalezic): for ideological questions in education, science and culture (chairman Svetozar Durutovic): for the development of the League of Communists (Chairman Stanka Glomazic-Lekovic): for ideological work in the League of Communists (chairman Dr. Radovan Radonjuc): for cadre policy (chairman Vuko Vukadinovic): for all-people's defense and social self-protection (Chairman Vukosava Micuncvic): for international relations and cooperation in the international workers movement (chairman Vojin Dakovic): for the history of the League of Communists (chairman Dr Branko Pavicevic): for information and propaganda (chairman Ivan Vrbica): for petitions and complaints (chairman Milo Boricic): for the activity of the League of Communists in connection with the temporary employment of our workers abroad (chairman Borivoje Drakic) and commission for administrative-financial questions (chairman Ema Muk). The Presidium also considered some questions relating to the current activity of the League of Communists.

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